in finish, at.

1.00 Plaid and Striped Silks (in great
variety) at.

2.00 Iron Frame Grenadines at.

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and Weol) at.

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Large and Elegant Dental Parlors

The Hest Popular Resort for all Denial Operations.

A physician in office to administer gas, ether, and chloroform, with perfect anfety. Go to alone with pleasant dreams and wake up with your teeth out. Se for the best full set; no better to be gotten in this city. Gold fillings gae-third the usual rates, warranted 10 years. Oct Clark and Randolph-sta.

TEETH | READER, if from necessity you wear your teeth in your pocket, instead of your mouth, don't despair. Go at once to DR. VEDDER—23 years' experience—corner of Clark and Kinzle, and get a set you can use with ease and satisfaction for \$8. Small gold fillings, \$1.50; silver, 75 cents; teeth extracted, 50 cents.

Dr. Cain's 220 and \$30 teeth for \$7. Gold Plats, \$30 to \$40. All fillings very low, and warrested.

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OPAY! Dr. Kean,

years' London Hospital practice, darse private seases immediately, without mercury; also LOST ANHOOD, Dervous debility, caused by errors of sith. The young and old are quickly restored to salry vigor. Strangers should call or writh. One serview is quite sufficient. Office stacily private.

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STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., Would call attention to their new and attractive stock of

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And UNION TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, have removed to their new and commodions Warehouse and Office on Market-st., between Washington and Randolph, where unequaled facilities are offered for the accommodation and rapid handling of East or West-bound freight.

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MONEY TO LOAN On real estate in Chicago or Hyde Park in sums of 500, 3000, \$700, \$1,000, \$1,500, and larger sums to Suit. Money here. Can close at once. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

7 Per Cent. We offer, with ordinary commissions, loans of 25,000 and upwards at SEVEN per cent. On and to loan at 9,51,000, \$2,300, \$3,000. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

VINEGAR. PRUSSING'S WINE VINEGAR

CALIFORNIA SALMON. Fresh California Salmon Will Arrive this Afternoon. L BOOTH, corner Lake and State-sts.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

been Speaker pro tempore for ten days. While in the chair he has not falled to maintain his temper, a difficult task with many Speakers. His rulings have shown an extended knowledge of parliamentary law and practice, have been non-partisan and well received, and have never been reversed. Cox has always claimed that he held the balance of the power at the time that Kerr was elected. Cox's adherents maintain that it was the Cox vote that elected Kerr and defeate. Andall.

The Hous-resumed business after the Centennial holiday with considerable more than a quorum present. The ten days of Kerr's leave having elspeed, an election of another Speaker was necessary. The result was the unanimous election of Cox for the entire term of Kerr's temporary absence. Nothing was publicly read from Kerr, and no announcement was made as to the duration of his absence. The fact that his private secretary has resigned causes some to think that Kerr also intends resigning.

THE COMMITTEES.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1876.

NEW BOOKS.

THREE REMARKABLE

The Life and Letters of LORD MACAULAY.

By his nephew, G. Otto Trevelyan, M. P., with portrali on steel; complete in 2 vola; 870., cloth, uncut edges and glit tops; \$2.50 per vol.

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subject. Maraphy is in every respect worthy of the subject. Maraphy is in every respect worthy of the subject. Maraphy is in every respect worthy of the subject. Maraphy is in every respect worthy of the subject. Maraphy is in every respect worth of the subject. Maraphy is in every respect worth of the subject. Maraphy is in every respect to the subject of the great respectively and subject in the subject of the subj LORD MACAULAY.

GEO. TICKNOR.

2 vols. 8vo. (Portrait.) Price, \$6.00.

"This book is likely to hold a unique place in American in the same and well as the same and women, and of unusual personal experience, resh, entertaining, and well told. Gives an unstalled view of good society forty years ago. It is a sincere and simple presentation of a sincere and imple, but remarkable character, "—Nation." Ten times as instructive and enjoyable as "Crabb

NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D. ds brother, the Rev. Donald Macleod, B. A. 2
vois. evo. (Portrait.) Frice, \$4.50.
We once more commend to our readers a work
his a fitting moument erected with the true selfritulness of a loving brother and a faithful biogra"—Times, London.
the ecclesiastical or social historian in search of a
to the development of religious life and the broadof religious thought in Sociiand during the latter
of the present century will find it to possess an engi influence. "—Standard, London.
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RARE IMPORTED BOOKS

Recently Added to Our Stock :

WASHINGTON.

The President Contemplating the Necessity of a Recall of Foreign Representatives.

Speaker Kerr's Illness--Another Contest for the Coveted Place.

Figures from the Treasury to Explain an Apparent Deficiency.

Sharp Overhauling of the Management of Naval Affairs.

Political Influence, Favoritism, Extravagance, and Other Abuses.

THE DEADLOCK. PRESIDENT GRANT THINKING OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—President Grant as under consideration what course to pursue hould the Senate and House fail to agree upon the bill making appropriations for the support of the Diplomatic and Consular service for the next fiscal year. All unexpended balances on the 30th of June must be paid back into the Treasury, and he is not certain but that it will Treasury, and he is not certain but that it will be a violation of law for the President to continue the present Ministers and Consuls in office after that time unless funds are previously appropropriated for the payment of their salaries. The House, it will be remembered, reduced the appropriations for salaries below the amount fixed by existing laws, and the Senate insist that these amounts should be appropriated until the laws have been changed. Meanwhile, the Senators and Representatives who are on the Conference Committee which has the bill in charge are at a dead-lock.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

are at a dead-lock.

The Appropriation Committee will endeavor to obtain an order directing the House to sit every night this week. It is the purpose of the Committee to push the Appropriation bills through the House so as to reader an early adjournment possible. The Chairman of the Appropriation Committee seems to be alone in the belief that this is possible.

SPENCER.

THE MOBILE POSTMASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The investigation of Schator Spencer is not fully concluded. One of the charges was that Moulton, a former Postmaster at Mobile, had spent a considerable nesses, who swore that the money paid to Spen-er was money which Spencer had loaned him. C. Moulton, however, a brother of Moulton the

1870, a letter a letter in which the following passage occurs:

"I have recently suffered to the extent of \$20,000 as security of my brother, who formerly held this office. At least \$10,000 of this sum was used to secure the re-election of Senator Spencer,—at least, I was so informed by my brother at the time of his failure. This experience gave me a keen appreciation of official corruption, as well as of official faithfulness."

This Moulton is now a practicing lawyer in St. Louis, and has no connection with Alabama political faithfulness.

official faithfulness."
This Moulton is now a practicing lawyer in St.
Louis, and has no connection with Alabama politics. The anti-Spencer Republicans have called
their Convention for the 16th. The Spencer Republicans for the 24th.

THE PENSION SCANDAL.

A DISCREPANCY OF STATEMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The statement edge he had of the deficit of Blakely in Miss

A proper of the property of th

of men employed prior to elections. Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, has constantly interfered, and put on worthless men instead of good ones.

LAZY SAILOR ROBESON.

"I have an opinion that Mr. Robeson, being a very indolent man, and not attending to his duties, has allowed abuses through these bureaux."

The witness remembered one abuse at the Boston Yard in the summer of 1873. Many men were taken on prior to the elections to work on the Virginis, a very sound old ship, having never been launched, and, under pretense of making room on her ways for another ship, she was in the property of the property of the was in a measure destroyed. She was so sound that they found a great shell of a fall of a fall of the property of the pro

upon the action of the House, to a great extent, depended the national success of his party in the Presidential campaign. He has been keenly conscious of the errors which his party associates have committed." His anxiety on this account has added not a little to the burdens which seem to have broken down his health. Mr. Kerr's illness has had various names, but there is no doubt that it is a deep-seated pulmonary trouble of an aggravated character, which threatens soon to close his earthly career.

the Committee on Naval Affairs, gave his views on the evils connected with the retired list with sailor-like bluntness. He said that there are men on the retired list who should be out of the service entirely,—" drunkards; men who have seen little or no service; men who run up bills, and, as Jack says, paying them with the flying foretopsail, or not paying them with the flying foretopsail, or not paying them at all." The Commodore was asked his opinion about the arbitrary retiring of officers at the age of 62. He replied that he approved of it; that man who has had a fair share of hard work is ready to be retired at that age; "but, if he has been galivanting about on shore with the ladies," maybe he will last a little longer.

Capt. Young, in answer to questions, stated that a magnificent new engine, which had neverbeen used and cost \$200,000, was sold for old iron on the recommendation of aboard of steamengineers from Washington. This was done because, on the recommendation of Chief-Engineer Wood, the compound-engine had been adopted in the service. It is an experiment, and witness says it is not settled whether these engines will remain in the service six months or two years longer. Witness said that the pay of the navy is very uncertain; the last two or three months of the fiscal year the officers never know whether they are going to be paid, and the inference is that the money for the pay of the navy is used elsewhere. Witness is informed that appropriations are transferred from one bureau to another. It is common talk that \$100,000 was taken out of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and consequently there was no money in the bureau and they could not get medicines for the sick. Knows of cases where bills have been rewritten and dated forward into the next year. Believes that one cause of running short in money is the practice of making purchases in open market.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The friends of
Mr. Blaine are dissatisfied that the Judiciary
Committee have decided to conduct their investigation into the purchase of the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds with closed doors. An effort will be made to-morrow to direct the Commit-tee to open its doors. The Blaine men claim that the Committee is not friendly.

JUDGE ABBOTT, OF BOSTON, has written to to the Election Committee stating that he will not object to the admission of the

that he will not object to the sdmission of the testimony in favor of Frost, the Republican sitting member, which the Committee had decided to exclude. It is understood that public sentiment in Boston was so strong that Abbott could not refuse this. The excluded testimony was the most important to Frost.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE will this week commence the investigation of persons connected with the Navy Department who have been implicated in any of the evidence. It is the intention of this Committee to close its work as soon as possible. Fahnestock, of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in his testimony, swore that he had no knowledge of any improper transactions between his firm and the Navy Department or the Naval Paymaster, Gen. Bradford, in London.

partment of the Naval Paymaster, Gen. Bradford, in London.

FITZHUGH.

Candidates for the place of Pitzhugh, the Doorkeeper of the House, are multiplying. Applications from a distance began to arrive as soon as his letter on high life in Washington became public. Democrats in search of office seem to take it for granted that his place will be vacant during the soming week. Another prominent officer of the House is to be arraigned within a few days for a matter of considerable gravity. There are but few left about the Clerk desk?

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There is a possibility that a sub-committee may visit Chicago to investigate the construction of the Chicago Customs Building. This possibility is contingent upon the success in following up certain ambiguous clews.

To the Western Associated Press.

"MORRISON'S" TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Morrison Tariff bill will not be reached in the House for several weeks.

THE TREASURY.

TREASURY BOOKKEEPING—THE ALLEGED DEF-ICIT—EXPLANATION OF AN APPARENT DEF-ICIT OF \$81,000,000. ICIT OF \$81,000,000.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Senator Davis, George Prender, Judge Bright, and several other persons are endeavoring to prove that there are enormous deficits in the Treasury Department. Their zeal, which is without knowledge, has met with serious difficulties from the Treasury system of bookkeeping. One of the items of the deficit is claimed to be shown by the financial report of 1873. That apparent deficit admits of the following explanation:

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the final vote until the second Tuesday in De-ember. The people ought to know that the Democrats are for Tem Scott's job, and that they have not the courage of their convictions

punished. Drunken Post-Office clerks, embezzlers, defaulters, and prison-birds, have been tried, and tried in vain, to impeach the integrity of the Post-Office Department.

OLD SORBS.*

The Committee on the District of Columbia has for the third time commenced the investigations which the two last Congresses initiated and fully carried out. The additional facts discovered this year by the District mousers, in a financial and political sense, will not pay for the paper upon which the voluminous testimonw will be printed.

JUDGES AS DETECTIVES.

The Committee on the Judiciary has been engaged in detective work. It has been a Committee of Investigations. It has been a committee of infinite work, and no methods. The first investigation sent to the Committee was that of the Pacific Mail bribers, John G. Shumaker and

Nobody believed it dared touch it, at least dared to recommend that both be summarily expelled. Holman carried for weeks in his pocket a resolution proposing an immediate expulsion of both, but he either lost his courage or was overpersuaded by his party allies. Bill King would have been an easy victim, but the shrewd lobby jobbers plan their campaigns wisely. They always hunt in pairs, one Republican thief and one Democratic knave. So Bill King they dared not expel, because John J. Shumaker, although he has proved himself in all ways to be a maniler fellow, was the bigger lobbyist. So the Committee is likely to fall back upon the petty refuge that it has no jurisdiction over the acts of the members of a former Congress. The same Committee was instructed early in the session to investigate the monstrous

but the ducks being found, or likely to be soon found, their color did not suit the hunters. There were too many Democrats among them. So Lyman Elmore was permitted to escape to Europe unexamined. Nathaniel Page was allowed to follow him, and the grave now stands between the Committee and the only witness in America, Richard M. Corwine, just deceased. The Committee will be able to report nothing found; and they found nothing because the men who could tell the story they did not choose to ask. It was their own ox that was gored.

The Committee was charged, or charged itself, with another investigation. It brought the man Whitley, who dishonored America and the American service by his acts as Chief of the Secret Service, from the grazing lands of Colorado, under a safe conduct to keep him from the Penitentiary. Whitley came to prove himself a perjurer by selling what he now pretends to be the truth about the safe-burglary.

The Committee also undertook to reopen the Eadcook Cass and go over again the work that Bristow did in St. Louis, but before they have scarcely got upon the track the men that Bristow has convicted have been lodged in their prison-cells and are begging for mercy. The Committee has undertaken one investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad, and has made slow work of it. It has now ordered another, that of the Harrison \$64,000 story, with which it makes little more progress. weeks the Bourbons of the Lower House have formally placed themselves upon the record in favor of that abomination of Republican institutions—Star Chamber inquests. They have made a public confession that their cause is not worthy enough, and that they themselves are not manly enough to attempt to accomplish their purposes, as honest men, in the light of day. The principles with which they have initiated their campaign of scandal are those of the Borgias—plottings in the dark, spies, detectives, the dagger, the poison cup. The principal campaign orators of the Democrats about Congress thus far have been the Whitleys, the Felkers, the McCauslands, the Malchets. The orators of the Democratic party in Congress are strengthening their voices with sewer-muck, instead of with the Demosthenian pebble. Tacker, the apostle of Calhoun, has united with Biggins, the lunatic, and his ruined spirit bride, to

Feelings of the Philadelphians as Remarked by Our Correspondent.

omparisons Between the Centennial and Previous World's Fairs.

Comments on the Situation-Prospects and Predictions.

sgusting Proof of the Avarice of Restaurateurs.

SUNDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus THE SABBATH QUESTION. PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The question of ng the Exposition grounds on Sunday has pening the Exposition grounds on Sunday has obbeen allowed to rest. Last evening there as a largely-attended meeting at Music Fund all to protest against the action of the Comission. The Rev. William H. Furness preded, and speeches were made by George W. ddle, Col. Fitzgerald, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, New York, and others. The customary resotions were passed, of course, though it is diffill to see what good any amount of resolving it to see what good any amount of resolving see what good any amount of resorbing ecomplish. The meeting itself is the expression of public sentiment. This kindred meetings that have been ore held serve to show the Commission and ple of the nation that the action of the for-not taken out of regard to the feelings of tens of Philadelphia.

any one doubts that the cost of living here at in is high, let him examine carefully the folgonists against a gentleman for a dinner at one of intennial restausants the other day.

IN THE PARK.

day, the weather being the, thousands of le visited Fairmount Fark. The Centennial and were closed, and guards stood at all the to prevent any one from entering surrepticity. The park presents, just now, a charming ct, the trees and earth having put on their heat robes of green.

THE STREET-CAPS.

Nout the only class of people who will make ey out of the Exposition are the stockholders due street-car lines. The business on those s running to the Centennial grounds has inseed 900 per cent within a few months. On opening day the Chestaut street line carried. The passengers, at 7 cents aplece. The newsers are clamping for a reduction to 5 cents, the Companies can well afford it.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINER.

given a reception last evering at the Penn and the companies of the companies. The club-house

SATURDAY. THE PEOPLE'S DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13.—Saturday is the PRILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13.—Saturday is the copie's day, and will so remain as long as the commission persist in closing the grounds on anday. The attendance this morning numered about 40,000, including exhibitors and emoyes. That number falls far short of what even he managers of the Exposition have calculated non in the early days of the enterprise. It was timated that 100,000 visitors a day would be required to reimburse the Government and the fired to reimburse the Government and the e of Pennsylvania, and pay the running ex-

resumes that students the dovernment and the required to relations the dovernment and the passes, and I have met many citizens here since passes, and I have met many citizens here since passes, and I have met many citizens here since passes, and I have met many citizens here since the passes of the control of 10,000 and given post teninds me how the extension of the average attendance would be above that agrees. The opening of the control of 10,000 attengen pri a will be a passes of the citizens who have rooms to rent, and win a the citizens who have rooms to rent, and win a first premise at any price, we have captry in the citizens who have rooms to rent, and win a first premise at any price, we have captry in the citizens who have rooms to rent, and win a chort time ago tried to impress the citizens who have rooms to rent, and win a chort time ago rired to impress the conferring an anuvaranted frave, to y admitted the citizens who have rooms to rent, and win a chort time ago rired to impress the conferring and anuvaranted frave rentered the anavoranted to the conferring and anuvaranted frave rentered the conferring and anuvaranted frave rentered the conferring and annual rentered the conferring and annual rentered to the conferring the conferring and the conferring and the conferring and concerning the conferring the conferring and concerning the conferring the conferring the conferring the conferring the conferring the control of the conferring the conferring the conferring the confer

PHILADELPHIA'S SHOW.

ROWIT COMPARES WITH THE PARIS AND VIENNA
EXPOSITIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PRILADELPHIA, May 11.—There is not in the wide world at this moment a people so happy as are the Philadelphians. They have opened the Centennial Exhibition in grand style, and are congratulating themselves on their complete success in their enterprise. I think many of them are surprised at their achievement, as was once a Chicago man of my acquaintance who thought he had only whipped an ordinary citizen, and found he had thrashed a well-known puglist. They are jubilant in the extreme, and may be pardoned for being so, since their city has been the scene of the most numerous assemblage ever gathered for peaceful purposes on this side of the Atlantic. The spectacle of yesterday has never been equaled in America, and is not often equaled in England or on the Continent. The Exhibition is

adelphians, in their rejoicing, take much of the credit to themselves, but by no means claim that they alone should have all the honor. They frankly acknowledge the aid that has been rendered by other cities, by Pennsylvania and other States, by the General Government, and by private citizens. But, as this city has the Exhibition within its limits, and has contributed very largely in money and in other ways, it naturally assumes the lion's share of the honor and glory.

and glory.

It is too early to attempt to describe properly the details of the Exhibition, and I shall devote this letter to generalities and peculiarities around and in it. Taken as a whole, the Paris Exposition of 1867 was far behind this; and, in the same way, and with certain limitations, we are shead of the Vienna Weltaustellung of 1873. The arrangement of the buildings is more satisfactory than was that at Vienna, as it places the various departments where there is no possible danger that they will be confounded. In point of picturesqueness, we are

PAR AHEAD OF BOTH PARIS AND VIENNA. PAR AREAD OF BOTH PARIS AND VIENNA.

In Paris there was absolutely no picturesqueness so far as scenery was concerned. The buildings were erected on the dead level of the Champ de Mars, without an elevation larger than the mound at the entrance of a fox's den. True, there was some artificial scenery around the base of the Lighthouse, and in a few other place; but it was so manifestly artificial that a novice could detect its character at once. In Vienna there was also a level, or nearly so; there were some undulations, but they were noither numerous nor marked. The best of them was near the Russian Restaurant and the American Wigwam, where some of the old trees of the Prater had been left in a valley, that formed a very pleasant retreat where one could sit of a hot afterneon and sip the cooling cobbler or the soothing julep from the hands of an American bartender who kept watch and ward in the famous Wigwam. But, with this and a few other exceptions, the grounds of the Vienna Exhibition derived their beauty almost entirely from the arrangement of the buildings, and the bits of garden and fountaln work, with the backing of grand old trees beyond the fences. Here we have a pretty section of the Fairmoant Park, with undulations frequent and irregular, and with bits of forest, and garden, and open lawn, scattered with the apparent carelessness of Nature. The view from the frent of Horticultural Hall is PRETTIER IN A SCENIO WAY than anything in the Vienna grounds, and one who

we have a pretty section of the Fairmoant rark, with unduiations frequent and irregular, and with bits of forest, and garden, and open lawn, scattered with the apparent carelesaness of Nature. The view from the front of Horticultural Hall is PRETTIER IN A SCENIO WAY than anything in the Vienna grounds, and one who walks about and uses his eyes may find lots of views just as pretty. Instead of one great mass and chung of buildings, we have them scattered around irregularly; and from certain points we can look at them through such as embowering of trees as to render them slightly shadowy and indistinct. The fountain at Vienna was in the ceatre of an oblong pond that had been laid out with the regularity of a lecture-hall; here we have an apparently natural pond, with grassy slopes leading down to it, and the fountain rises from a mass of rocks that unfortunately have not quite as much of the higgiedy-paggiedy order about them as one could wish. Then we have a pleasing irregularity and variety in the street, or rather row of houses, leading sway from the United States building, which forms a substantial base, or starting-point, on which they can fall back in case of trouble.

The catalogues are not yet all out, and those that are printed are wretchedly imperfect, and you can hardly expect that a human being with only the usual number of eyes and feet could go over the Exhibition thoroughly in the little time since the opening. And, moreover, remember that not all the goods are in place yet; a good many cases now up are still covered, and many machines are not set up. So you will forgive me in saying that I am not prepared to make a downright, flat-footed comparison between this show and the Vienna one. But I will give my impression, —reserving the right to give any opinion I may arrive at a week or a mouth hence. My impression is, that were not represented at Vienna, and the sum as a started in the matter of products of all nations as had Vienna, but we have made a reserving the range of the condition of the condi

tic. The spectacle of yesterday has never been equaled in America, and is not often equaled in England or on the Continent. The Exhibition is

A WORTHY SUCCESSON
of the World's Fairs that have gone before it, and will doubtless be so acknowledged by forman who may attend it. The Philiping of the World's Fairs that have gone before it, and will doubtless be so acknowledged by forman who may attend it. The Philiping of the World's Fairs that have gone before it, and will doubtless be so acknowledged by forman who may attend it. The Philiping of the World's Fairs that have gone before it, and will doubtless be so acknowledged by forman who may attend it. The Philiping of the World's Fairs that have gone before it, and will doubtless be so acknowledged by forman who may attend it. The Philiping of the World's Fairs that have gone before it, and will doubtless be so acknowledged by forman who may be so acknowledged by forman wh

GOSSIP FOR THE LABIES.

A Dumb Courtship, and Its Happy Denouement.

Then and Now, or Love and Time---" Whose Duckey Are You?"

Why a Countryman Hugged a Homely Girl-All Sorts of Feminine Notes.

A SPIRITUAL KISS. A SPIRITUAL KISS.

Red lips said ''Dort;'' gray yess said ''Do;''
Her silent wish found passage through!
A voice in my heart's chamber heard
Contradicts her spoken word.
While from her eyes the clear star-shine
Came flowing, flowing into mine. Hands clasped we stood. a I felt no need Give either voice obedient heed. Suspended in a trance of bilsa, The soul of that unproven kies Forth from her gray eyes divine Came flowing, flowing into mine. Dwight's Journal of Music.

A DUMB COURTSHIP. At the time that Francis I. of France was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, one of his officers, the valorous Chevalier Beauregard, smitten by the charms of an Italian lady of noble family, named Aurelia, declared to her his passion. Aurelia, though flattered by the declaration of the gallant soldier, refused his suit on the ground of the levity of the French character and the natural indiscretion of that peo-ple. But Beauregard was not to be put off so easily. The depth and fervor of his love led him to propose to the lady to put his constancy to any proof she might think proper. Aurelia at length accepted the terms of the proposition, nd agreed to marry him if, for the space of six nonths, he would remain utterly and entirely

and agreed to marry him if, for the space of six months, he would remain utterly and entirely dumb.

The Chevalier promised, and then, with a silent bow, withdrew from the lady's presence, and from that moment he opened not his lips with the sound of human speech. He returned to Paris, where his friends and relatives were stricken with sorrow at the terrible infirmity which had fallen upon him—for his had been a voice musical and entertaining. Beauregard expressed all his wants by dumb signs, and seldom smiled. The best physicians were sent for, but he refused to see them.

The captive King was at length set free and restored to his people; but his joy on his return to his capital was diminished by the sad misfortune which had befallen the Chevalier, who had been the monarch's chief favorite. Francis sent his best doctors to the striken soldier, who, out of respect for his royal master, took the medicines prescribed, but with no effect. The King even went so far as to employ the charlatans and necromancers, who then, as now, professed to hold specifics for all sorts of diseases.

The news spread abroad and great was the sorrow. The Court and the people had become hopeless of his cure, when a fair Italian maiden, professing to be a fortune-teller, appeared before the King and informed him that she would undertake to restore the chevalier to his speech. The King would not cast away an opportunity. He summoned Beauregard to his presence, and told him that a physician had come who promised to cure him; but the chevalier bowed low in signt discredit. The King modded to the fair stranger, and asked her what she would do.

"Beauregard, my tried and cherished," she said, turning to the chevalier, "this must endure no longer. Speak to me!"

The chevalier instantly recognized his beloved Aurelia, who had truly loved him, and whose heart had been deeply touched by the pronounced her name in rapturous tones as he fiew to take her outstretched hand.

Francis was sensibly affected by the romantic event, and he presented his

event, and he presented his restored favorite with a rich estate at his marriage.

THEN AND NOW. They had not met for years. Once, they had eaned over the self-same garden gate, and sat side by side on the old-fashioned hair-cloth sofa, whispering those platitudes which young love makes of such breathless interest, while the kerosene lamp was turned down to the faintest limmer compatible with perfect propriety.

He had said that her image, and hers alone, could fill the void which absence from her left in his heart; and when after unutterable agonies of broken but impassioned English he had said that he adored her, she had gently reclined

said that he adored her, she had gently recined her head upon the home-starched shirt-bosom that creaked above his manly breast, he having, with great presence of mind, placed his hand-kerchief thereon, in view of possible pomatum.

And then he had taken the assurance that she reciprocated his affection, from her own lips, and he remarks with a sad smile that her breath was faintly suggestive of fried onions eaten the previous day; but in those heavenly gold-plated

was faintly suggestive of fried ontons each the previous day; but in those heavenly gold-plated moments he thought that the odor of violets in spring was exhaled from her rosy lips.

He went away to work; they corresponded entil, from two letters a week, the corresponded ented windled down to the exchange of a casual newspaper, and then silence.

She finally married—so did he.

And now that they have met, before his heart had done beating, he saw that instead of the sweet girl with brown hair and a lithe, willowy grace, which somehow he had dreamed of encountering, there stood a stout lady with a false front, who said:

"Well, James, I do declare! How old you've growed an' how gray you be."

And he had replied, "Well, Hannah, I never should have known you. How stout you are."

"Good Heavens, is that fat old woman the girl that I thought I once leved?" he whispered to himself as he turned away, while she murmured, half audibly, "Lemme see, wasn't Jim an' I 'ngaged."—Hoston Commercial Bulletin.

A Cleveland drummer (says the Leader) was n Elyria a few Sundays ago, and while sitting in his room heard, from the next room, the

in his room heard, from the next room, the mysterious question and answer:

"Whose duckey are you?"

"I'se your duckey!".

A few moments passed, during which the drummer sat in open-mouthed wonder, and the silence was again broken:

"Whose duckey are you?"

"I'se your duckey!"

Unable to stand it much longer alone the Clevelander hurried down to the office, learned that a newly-married couple were in the house, invited three other drummers to hear the fun, and tiptoed back to his room. The wicked quartet crammed their handkerchiefs in their mouths, and during the next quarter of an hour heard that fond conundrum put and answered no less than four times by the unconscious rustic and his blushing bride.

At dinner, as luck would have it, the bride and groom were seated between two of the drummers, while the original discoverer of the bonanza sat opposite. The table had been cleared of the substantials and orders for dessert had been given. At that moment a spirit of mischief took entire possession of the Clevelander. Leaning across the table he, looked archly at his nearest friend, and in dulect tones propounded the conundrum:

"Whose duckey are you?"

The other chap was equal to the emergency, and in tones of affected sweetness got in his answer:

"I'se your duckey!"

and in tones of anceced sweetness got in an asswer:

"I'se your duckey!"

Two scarlet rustic faces, the flutter of a white dress through the doorway, two vacant seats at the table, and four crazy drummers laughing till the tears ran, flashed across the vision of the spectator as the curtain fell.

REASONS FOR HUGGING. A couple from the country came to the city yesterday (says the Providence Journal), pro-cured a license, and were married in due form. cured a license, and were married in due form. They attracted the attention of every passenger by their lavish display of affection. The young man kept his arm tight around the bride's waist, as if he was afraid she would vanish before he knew it, and she didn't seem to care if he hugged her right along for half a day. She was so terribly homely that everybody wondered how he could love her, and by and by seemed to think that an explanation would be in order. He borrowed a chew of tobacco of a man near the door, and remarked:

"I'm going to hug that girl all the way home, though I know she isn't purty."

"I wouldn't," briefly replied the man.

"And that's where you'd fool yourself," continued the young mau. "When I'm hugging a hundred acres of clean, nice land, with forty acres of stock on it, I can make the homeliest girl in the world look like an angel to me."

FORGOT SOMETHING.

There was a lawsuit at Justice Potter's the other day (says the Detroit Free Fress) which called in a score of people from the country. It

fendant's wife was one of the witner feedant's wife was one of the witnesses, or rather made a statement under oath. She testified thus and so, and left the stand. Several other witnesses had been sworn, when all of a sudden she asked to be recalled, telling the lawyer that she had neglected an important portion of testimony. She took the stand, and he said: "Well, Mrs. ", you can tell the jury anything further you have bearing on this case." "Well, what I wanted to say," she bluntly replied, "is that the complainant's wife has the Dubuque, Special Dispasch to The Tributa.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—Mrs. Riebl, a well-known German of this city, aged 72, was killed Saturday by the kick of a colt. RAILROADS.

plied, "is that the complainant's wife has the reputation of wearing false teeth and doing her hair up in papers to make it curl! I forgot to swear to it when I was up here before!" FEMININE NOTES. Fifteen thousand dollars in gold will now buy an American lady a decent outfit to be married in, and there's no use talking about prices going

any lower. Lace is what ruffles the men nowadays .- Ez. You are wrong. Lace ruffles the women, as usual. It is the paying for it that ruffles the men.—Norristown Herald. "I like your impudence," said a pretty girl,

when her sweetheart tried to kiss her. "None o' your cheek," quoth he, as he fought his way to the mouth of the crater. A middle-aged gentleman, deeply interested in the Centennial, asked a miss of sweet sixteen if she knew what important event 1876 would be noted for, and she responded, "Leap year."

A St. Louis woman says it is no worse to encircle a lady's waist with your arm in a ball-room than to hug your friend's sister on the back stairs. No worse! Why, it is not as good! A would-be fashionable woman in the West, under sentence for murder, has only one request to make. She wants the shade of her dress to match the rope. A "corded" silk would be ap-

When a California woman defeated a lion in a hand-to-hand combat, the neighbors were greatly astomished, but her husband quietly remarked, "Oh, that's nothing. That woman could lick the devil."

Ford mamma about to get into her carriage to small boy in the house door: "Now, Freddle, are you not going to kiss me?" Freddle: "I haven't time to come down, mamma. (To footman) John, you kiss mamma for me."

Somebody asked a young lady the other evening if she didn't think the serial literature of the country was at its best just now. She said she did, decidedly; there were the lovellest patterns in Harper's Bazar she had ever seen.

Mrs. Gitup, of Davenport, remarked to a neighbor the other day: "My husband is the hardest man to reason with that ever lived. I had to smash up my china tea-pot and throw a milk-pitcher through the looking-glass before I could make him promise to take me to the Centonnial."

The second night after her first husband died she sat by the open chamber-window five hours waiting for the cats to begin fighting in the back yard. She said: "This thing of going to sleep without a quarrel of some kind is so new that I can't stand it! Let me alone till they begin; then I can doze off gently!"—New York World. In a horse-car, the other day, an old lady seated opposite a sharp-looking gentieman kept her eyes on him a long time, and finally asked, "Mister, are you a pickpocket?" "Why, no, madam; I'm a tradesman," he answered. "Is that so?" she sighed. "Well, I'm awfully disappointed. I wanted to try and see if I could reform you."

"Yee's advertised for a girl, mum, I sees in the paper," said a red-haired girl to the lady of a house at which she applied for a place in the kitchen. "Yes." returned the lady, "but you are too late." I have already engaged one." "Oh, ye have," rejoined the girl. "Well, mum, it doesn't matter, for I'm going to the Centennial anyway."

"Is it becoming to me?" asked she, as she paraded in the costume of a hundred years ago before the man who is not her lord and master, but is her husband. "Yes, my dear," said he meekly. "Don't you wish I could dress this way all the time?" she asked. "No, ny dear," he answered, "but I wish you had lived when that was the style."

that was the style."

"Miss Smith, does a cormorant eat strawberries?" "Law me! no, child. What put that into your head?" "'Cause ma told Sarah not to bring out the strawberries and cream until that old cormorant, Miss Smith, had left." About ten minutes afterward, that child and his mother went up into the attic and played "peas hot and peas cold" for nearly an hour.

A gentleman living not a thonsand miles from Augusta, Me., is in a very low condition, and will probably not sarrive many days. His affectionate wife, who has beeu on her annua house-cleaning raid, in tearfully speaking of the approaching dissolution of her dear husband, tenderly remarked to a friend: "Oh! how I shall miss him when I come make soap this spring."

"Ma! does pa kiss the cat?" "Why, no! my "Ma! does pa kiss the cat?" "Why, no! my son, what in the name of goodness put that in your head?" "Cos, when pa came down stairs this morning he kissed Sarah in the hallway and said that's better than kissing that old cat up stairs, ain't it, Sarah?" And that, people say, is the reason why Smith stayed in the Charity Hospital for nearly two months.—New Orleans Picayme.

Picayame.

A woman in Washington Territory kept her mouth open long enough upon a certain occasion last month to swallow a snake. Her husband betrayed a good deal of feeling in relating the little circumstance to his neighbors, and concluded his narrative with the remark: "There ain't nothin' hard-hearted 'bout me, but hanged if I s'posed I could feel enny sorrer for a snake."

"George," said a maiden, as she smiled archly in her lover's face, "what is there in a grand achievement that reminds me of you?" George's eye lit with pleasure, and there was a loving tenderness in the glance with which he replied, "No, darling; please tell me." "Big feat," replied the maiden. She now flattens her nose against the window-pane, and wonders whether George has committed suicide or gone to China. Harry (whose papa has just gone to the En-Harry (whose papa has just gone to China-glish school for yeomanry officers at Aldershot):
"Mamma, what will papa learn at this school?"
Mamma: "He will be taught how to command
a troop and a great many things you could not
understand; but there is one thing, Harry (impressively), which all soldiers must learn, and
which I very much wish I could teach you—to
do exactly as they are told." Harry (reflectively): "Papa won't mind that much; he always
has to do it at home!"—Punch.

The old gratiferm maked across the street

has to do it at home!"—Punch.

The old gentleman rushed across the street raised his hat, and offered to assist in any possible way. His wife followed him across at a slow pace, and witnessing his devotion to the stranger, she got mad and shook her fist at him. "It's all right—it's all right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it is," she hotly exclaimed. "Here an unknown woman stubs her toe and you plow across the street to cat her up with kindness. The other day when I fell down stairs you stood at the bottom and laughed, and chuckfed, and tickled your ribs, and wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus."—Boston Globs.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rockfond, Ill., May 13.—A very strange case of drowning came to light in this city yesterday. It appears that two boys, named respectively Lennie Peake and Eugene Boice, and aged the former 10 and the latter 8 years, went down to the race to fish last Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. It appears that Eugene fell into the race and his companion walked quietly away without saying a word to any one. He went home to dinner at noon and his parents noticed nothing unusual in his appearance, nor was it until yesterday morning that he revealed the secret, when he was induced to tell a little boy. In the meantime Boice's father and mother were anxiously searching for their poor little son. Search has been made for the body, but up to the present time the remains of the drowned boy have not been found. Lennie Peake is looked upon as a remarkably queer boy, to see his companion drown and say not a word about it until the next day.

MONTREAL, May 13.—Three children, two named Carbellle and the other La Chappelle, while playing in a boat on Back River, near this city, yesterday, were carried into the rapids in view of their parenis and drowned.

FLOODS.

FILOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Orrawa, May 14.—Dispatches from Hawkeeburg,
Rockhand, Pembroke, Amprior, Westmonth, and
other points on the Ottawa say the river is rising
but more slowly, and no further damage is reported. A large quantity of logs that accaped from the
broken booms have been secured in Descheues Bay,
and mill men feel somewhat easier to-day.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—Testerday afternoon Eddy Freber, a 5-year-old boy, drank a bottle of concentrated lye and died to-day in borrible agony.

EASTERN FREIGHTS. There are no new developments in the war be-tween the Eastern trank lines, and freight rates are still quoted unusually low. About 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New York is the prevailing rate, though in some few instances contracts have been made as low as 15 cents per hundred. It was rumored Saturday that Mr. Warhundred. It was rumored Saturday that Mr. War-rack, of the Merchante' Dispatch, made a contract to Liverpool for a cargo of grain based on 18 cents to Everpool for a cargo or grain cased on 18 cents to Boston. If this proves to be true, Vanderbilt will undoubtedly give orders at once to make the rates to New York still lower. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is also making contracts at 17% cents to Baltimore.

ohic Railroad is also making contracts at 17% cents to Baltimore.

The Railroad Gazette has the following article in regard to the prevailing low rates:

The latest opposition to the extremely low rates from the Northwest to the East comes from Chicago grain merchanis. The Board of Trade appointed a Committee, which was to do everything possible to secure low grain rates from Chicago to the East. The low rates have come, but they are uncomfortably low for Chicago traffic. The grain merchani does not desire to have all the grain of the Northwest go through Chicago, unless it will stop for a time at Chicago, his business depending upon the transfer of the grain at that point. Now rail rates are so low that there is no advantage in shipping by lake, and the wheat put into a car in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, or Illinois rolls tranquilly through Chicago to the Eastern consumer or exporter, without giving the produce morchani or elevator owner a chance of a commission or profit. Worse than that, for the present, the low rates saned such heavy shipments that the market was overstocked, prices were forced down, and holders suffered considerable losses. Both of these we believe to be legitimate subjects of complaint, since the change in the method of shipping and the fall in the prices were artificially caused by a policy which in its nature must be temporary. If the rates now received by the railroads were justified by a reduction in working expenses, no one could complain of the effect on business, no one could complain of the effect on business, no one could complain of the prices were serious it might be; and, doubtless, a great deal of business would be quite destroyed by such rates; but as they have no such cause, and must occasion effect on the resort to unduly high rates hereafter to make up for the present losses, all whose business is unfavorably affected by the excessively low rates have no solid basis for business; and even if we grain to railroad proprietors or the resort to unduly high rates her

R., R. I. & C.

named Company to Stanford and others, indorsed by the Central Pacific, and to obtain a decree that the indorsement of the Central Pacific is without authority and void. The determination of the mo-tion is important norsonly as affecting the bonds in question, but for its influence upon the negotiation now pending for the settlement of the bonds of the California Pacific Company, on which interest has been defaulted. Stanford & Co. having proposed to the holders of these bonds to retire them by sub-stituting new bonds of the same Company for a less amount, and indorsed by the Central Pacific.

A meeting of representatives of the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads was held at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Saturday afternoon for the purpose of adjusting their quarterly accounts. It is understood that the meeting was anything but harmonious. Some difficulty had arisen some time ago regarding the equal distribution of business, and some of the lines were accused of acting unfairly. However, matters were temporarily arranged again, and no further trouble is expected at present.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—J. H. Rutter, General Freight Agent of the New York Central, William Blias, General Manager of the Boston & Albany Road, and other railroad officers, passed through the city on their way to St. Louis. They are on a visit of inspection and pleasure.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tonoxro, May 13.—The Mail in an editorial on railways urgos that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways combine forces, in order to compel fair play from American roads.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The bondholders of the Central Railrosd of Iowa voted yesterday to re-move the Farmers Loan and Trust Company from the Trusteeship of both mortgages.

FIRES.

LA SALLE, ILL.

LaSalle (Ill.) Press. May 12.

This week the Press appears in abbreviated form. The reason for the same is easily stated: On the night of the 11th there was a fire. It appears to have originated in the west portion of the building occupied by the Press, and, although the alarm was promptly sounded, and the Fire Department responded with commendable alacrity, it gained headway so rapidly as to be checked only after the entire building, saving only the wails, was destreyed. The Press office, with all its material, including files and books of account, was swept out of existence.

The Press had almost attained its majority, lacking only three weeks of the years required to entitle it to vote, and, in spite of this overwhelming disaster, it expects to live for many a good year to come. The location of the new office is not yet determined, but the material for its furnishing will be here as soon as it can be prepared, shipped, and delivered by the fast freight line.

The loss sustained by the Press is not less than \$3,000, which is covered by insurance to the amount of \$1,500.

AT DARLINGTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Nearly the whole business portion of the Town of Dartington, S. C., was burned this morning. An entire block was destroyed, including the stores of Mannes, Hyams, Higgins, Watson, Steinburger, Williamson, Welch, Caimus, Lewenthal, and others, with Mrs. Gibson's fine residence. The loss is estimated as upwards of \$100,000—partially insured.

AT OMAHA, NEB. Onana, Neb., May 14.—A fire at a very early hour this morning destroyed an unocoupled frame building which was being moved. The Baptist Church, near which it stood, had a narrow escape.

AT PADUCAH, KY.

CAMO, III., May 14—The round house of the Paducah & Memphis Railroad at Paducah, Ky., was DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—Daniel O. Heron and wife were struck by a train near Ecome last night.

Loss. S15,000 to \$20,000.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Further Oddities of the King of Bavaria.

His Winter-Garden in Munich and Island of Roses at Berg

the same book additional particulars of the oddities of this queer monarch, as follows: The reigning King of Bavaria has made the terrace of Saelbau his palace. The lodgings are in the most extravagant rococo style, and there is a garden compared with which Semiramis' were but vulgar kitchen-gardens. It is in this fairy garden, where all the flowers of the tropics sing a voluptuous symphony of perfume, that the King spends his winter days,—days which are so dark and melancholy at Munich. When one enters this garden, one scarcely believes the evidence of his own eyes. One is tempted to take the servant, who guides you, and who in doing so violates the strictest orders, for an infant magician, for a soreerer, for an enchanter. On the right hand is a large rock covered with moss, on which trail, like enormous serpents bristling with darts, eacti, and orchids. The back-ground rep-resents an East-Indian landscape, with tail, slender bamboos and broad-leaved banans; and in the rear is a cascade, which pours its opal waters with silvery, musical tumuit. When one gets near the rock, one discovers under fvy-drapery the entrance of a cavern which leads to the waterfall. As one proceeds further into the cavern, its sides widen, and, through the va-porous blue shades which fill it, precious stones, diamonds, and golden stalactites glitter like drops of dew in the sun. Let us leave the case cade on our right, and move towards the left We shall enter an avenue of palm-trees, and reach a Moorish kiosk, whose bulbous cupola ran end to this barbarous practice.

R., B., I. & C.

Special Mapacial As Tribunas.

DAYESTORY, I.a., May 14.—The news of the decision of Judge Drummond, of Chicago, in the Chicago, in t rises to the glass roof of the green-house. A blue silk curtain closes this klosk, where reigns

A grove of exotic to rots taught to pronounce the King's name, separates the lake from a chain of mountains made of cement, and made the exact counterfeit of the Himalayas. The decoration of the foreground represents a tropical lake, with islands filled with gigantic vegetation and extraordinary birds.

the Himalayas. The decoration of the foreground represents a tropical lake, with islands filled with gigantic vegetation and extraordinary birds.

Berg Castle, which is situated on the banks of the beautiful Starnberg Lake, near Munich, is not less fantastically arranged than the terrace of the Saalbau der Residenz at Munich. Berg Castle is the King's favorite retreat. He lives there nine months of the year. If he has his winter-garden in Munich, he has his island of roses at Berg Castle. His island of roses, too, is a scene from the East, from the caliphate of a poet like the Caliph of Bagdad; only it contains no Scheherazade. The story of a nightingale that was enamored of a rose must have taken place in this enchanted island, placed like an immense nosegay under the Royal windows. The island contains every species of rose; the eyes are perpetually delighted and all the senses are intoxicated by the atmosphere of odors and colors. Formerly, there was a fisherman's hut on this island; it has been removed, and, in its stead, a Swiss cottage built. The King has placed a piano in this coltage, and during summer nights the boats which glide over the lake can hear the King playing fragments of "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser." The Bavarian people have given Berg Castle the name of "the Magic Castle." I did not try to enter it, for the excellent reason that my efforts would have been useless. The dragons which guarded the Hesperides kept less jealous watch than the sentinels who kept ward over all the avenues leading to this castle. It is said to be crammed with stage machinery and scenery. It contains, among other things, a Moorish klosk, in which the King frequently spends the night surrounded by alabaster lamps and smoking incenseburners. Berg Castle is always silent as a tomb. It never recieves a visitor. There is not, even at the hour of meals, the joyous clatter of dishes which indicates the master's presence. The King dines alone. He is as temperate as an anchorite. He has a horror of material existence. He commo

PARISIAN SWINDLING.

A Paris letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph says:
It is an unfortunate fact—unfortunate for the A Paris letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph says: It is an unfortunate fact—unfortunate for the traveling public at large, I mean—that Americans are usually so ready to submit to the swindles and extortions of Parisian hotel-keepers. Of course it is not pleasant, when the tranks are packed and the carriage is at the door, to be called upon to miss a train in order to set right some comparatively triffing overcharge in the just-rendered bill, and so the amount is paid, and the hotel-keeper rejoices in his successful roguery. Occasionally my fellow-countrymen rebel, as in one instance that came to my knowledge, where a lady, having spilled a little ink on the carpet of her bed-room, found the price of a new carpet added to her bill. In vain did she sail attention to the fact that the spot was but a small one, and that the carpet was but a miserable, worn, threadbare concern, that could last but a short time longer at best. Her host grew insulting, and talked of the police, etc., and so the lady gwrein and consented to pay. But the day she left the hotel she walked quietly out, purchased a quart bottle of ink, and, returning to her room, she deluged the carpet from end to end. "You shall not make two carpets out of me," was her comment to the exasperated hotel-keeper. On another occasion, an American gentleman was compelled to pay for a large looking glass which had a small crack in one corner, the crack having existed when he engaged the room, but he being unused to the wiles and wickedness of foreign inns, had never thought of calling attention to it. He paid his bill without a word, but he

shattered the mirror into minute fragments be fore he left the house. The worst form of swindle, however, is that which is practiced upon persons who take furnished apartments in Paris. Many French people, and especially French women, make a comfortable living by hiring apartments on long leases, furnishing them, and then renting them out to foreigners. The price is always sufficiently high, being generally twice the rest of an unfurnished apartment of the same size and style. One would think that such charges would cover any ordinary wear and tear of the same size and style. Castle.

How the Parisians Swindle the Americans
—Skating-Rinks in Paris.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

A few weeks ago, we gave, from "Les Prussiens on Allemagne," by M. Victor Tissot, an account of some of the vagaries of 'King Louis of Bavaria. The Paris correspondent of the Boston Saturday-Evening Gazetic translates from the same book additional particulars of the oddities of this queer monarch, as follows: leaving. He did so, and when he came to sattle, a bill of \$10 for damages to the kitchen was rendered. "Where are the damages !" he asked the expert, in high indicasion. That individual sought high and low in the perfectly-organized room for a single injured article. Finally, in a corner the espied a small the dipper, somewhat bent and worn with as "There," he cried, triumphantily, holding it up to the light. "Very good," made answer the American, coolly; "I paid 10 cents for that thing when I first came here, and I will replace it, if you like, at the same price." One lady, on hiring a furnished apartment, found in one corner of her saloon a small table covered with red cloth, so dirty and worn that she sent it up to a humber-room to get it out of the way. When she left she was forced to pay \$6 for "soiling the table." As the wisest of the American correspondents abroad once remarked to me: "Yoh may hire an unfurnished apartment, furnish it, and live in it for two years; at the end of that time, if you take your furniture down to the court-yard, break it up and burn it, you will have spent less than by living in furnished apartments.

SKATING-RINKS IN PARIS. Lucy Hooper writes from Paris: The attractions of that time-honored place of resort, the Mabille, have been increased by the instinction of a skating-rink in its midst. In fact, this tion of a skating-rink in its must. In tack the skating-rink mania is being run into the ground. No less than seven are already started or in course of preparation, including the superb Skating Palace on the site of the old Hippodrome, on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. There is talk of turning the American Circus into a rink as soon as the approach of warm weather shall send the horses, and elephants, and lions off upon their travels through the provinces. Then one is projected in the Salle Valentino, and another on the Rue Blanche, and still another on the projected in the Salit valentino, and another on the Rue Blanche, and still another on the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, so that if some-body does not come to grief and to ruin among the proprietors of these different establishments it will be rather strange. These rinks are none of them reputable places for respectable ladies to visit of an evening. Like every public amusement in Paris, they have been taken possession of by the deminion of the members of which flock thither to display their costly tollettes and stylish figures in an attempt at skating. These ladies practice a very simple manceuvre to get acquainted with any gentleman who may stiff atheir fancy. The damsel will contrive in the midst of her skating to become suddenly wakward and to fall against the gentleman in question. Then comes excuses, smiles, mutual regrets—the acquaintance is begun. The morning hours at the rinks are morn usually taken by ladies of good society, who bring their daughters thither to practise skating. Clush have also been formed for the better pursuit of this fashionable amusement by the members of Parisian society, but I think that the approach of warm weather will put a stop to the present maris for "Scatting Rings." as one of the French advertisements.

DWIGHT, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Dwight, Ill., May 14.—Slow pregress has been made with plowing during the past week. We did not get into the fields until Thursday moming, and then found it impossible to plow except on high ground. The weather has kept very cold and backward. About half of the land is ready to plant. At this time last year nearly all the corn was planted. We shall have to ask for another issue of more greenbacks this fall to make money plenty, as the present prospects indicate that corn will be searce. The farmers are working as hard to get the corn in as Beveridge is to be renominated Governor. DWIGHT, ILL.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

La Crosse, Wis., May 14.—The weather the past three weeks has been good for farming purposes. Seeding throughout Southern Minnesotasse Northwestern Wisconsin is now complete. Reports from Southern Minnesota indicate a larger acreage sown to small grains—principally wheat—than last year. The general outlook is very promising. The farmers, stimulated by the recent rise in prices, are making fall deliveries of wheat, and the forward movement the past few days has been unusually large for this part of the year. An average of 130 cars of wheat and four daily have been transferred at this point since Wednesday. The weather is very warm.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Spainopasio, Ill., May 14.—William H. Tilloca of Quincy, has filed a voluntary petition in bank-ruptcy; habilities, \$10,000.

Creditors have sled a petition in bank-ruptcy; habilities, \$10,000.

Creditors have sled a petition in bank-ruptcy against Emanuel Myers and Nathan H. Thorne, of Springfield, clothlers, doing business as Myers & Thorne; Ilabilities about \$9,000.

License was issued by the Secretary of State Saturday to the Lake Bathing House Association, of Chicago, capital \$25,000, and to the Linden Pape. Company, Linden, Whiteside County, capital \$30,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., May 14.—Justice David Davis has agreed that he will preside at the Fourth of July celebration here. The Hon. LeonardSwett will be orator of the day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—Samuel Hund, President of the Denver (Col.) Board of Education, Judge David Davis, and the Hon A. E. Sievense, member from the Thirteenth District, are in the city.

A Novel Undertaking.

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A Novel Undertaking.

About a year ago, the Hon. S. T. Suit, of Prince George's County, Maryland (recently elected State Senator), started a project to complete the Washington Monument on his own responsibility. For the information of those who have lost light of him for some years, it may be stated that this gentleman has gone-into fruit-raising, and has the largest fruit-farm in the country, —30,000 teems among which are the enormon number of 1,000 cherry-trees and 1,500 quince-trees, the remainder being moestly peaches. He has also a large time-yard. Mr. Suit not long since proposed to the Washington Monument Association to raise 3100.000 to complete the monument at Washington, which for twenty years has been a standing disgrace to the nation. On the 4th of this month, his offer was accepted. He came to this city and ordered 100 the boxes, silvers plated, and is trying to employ seventy-free ladies to start for subscriptions with seventy-free of these boxes. His tide, it to get these ladies to act in Philadelphia during the Centennial. He proposes that the city and one than the country of the Washington Monument Association, who alone shall hold stricted so that the free places, will be supplied with the boxes, with the request on a card that each person thereis past in one cent, or as much more as they like, the proceeds to be taken from the boxes such day by the Treasurer of the Washington Monument Association, who alone shall hold the keys to the boxes. This is rather a curious idea, but Mr. Suit has so much faith it it that he says he has already expended a Sci. 100 in the affort without having collected a cent or asked for money. Mr. Suit says he intended to the ladies and the mency we excludit expense of the ladies and the mency we excludit expense of the ladies and the mency we excludit expense of the ladies and the mency we excludit expense of the ladies and the mency we excludit expense of the ladies and the mency we excludit expense of the ladies and the

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Peculiarities of the People of Celestial Empire. A Visit to a Tea Garden

Chinese Theatre.

Wonderful Neatness of the Ja Men and Women.

Transcendent Beauties Inland Sea.

Extraordinary Metal Statue of I at Nara.

Pricate Letter from a Young Chicago Ger Kiots, Japan, April 2, 1876.—The Chir nacular is indisputably the strangest I sxiant, and after hearing a few phrases in this odd tongue, no reasonable inditionable Max Mueller's statement that is boats Max Sideller a strength of the history has been properly pronounced, it "three ladies gave a box on the ear to the of the Prince!" Perhaps a people light in dwarfing trees, who gloat over lure of their fellow-men, and who are anguage of this nature; but he could ever have the heart to mutilat tongue and create that extraordin-termed "Pigeon English," is certain

lermed "Pigeon English," is certain, my powers of comprehension.

I stood with the Rev. Mr. Baynes, on the "bridge" of the Apcar, and seeing man with an ape on the deck below, an lesire to get a better view of the Whereupon my companion sang out that monkey comee topside!" a requisas immediately compiled with, tounded obscure to my Western ears. Since dispatching my letter from Ho I have passed through strange and uperiences, all of which have been of a regionable nature and replete w enjoyable nature and replete Leaving Hong Kong in t March, bearing in our minds the iniscence of a big dinner given us Baynes, we started on our journey having the northeast Monsoon as, which, together with a tengthened out our trip to five days, instead of threatf, which is usually required for it is seldom that the gods des Dlympus, and when they do, let them right jovially," seems to be the four joily crowd, and so the stiff by heightened our appetites and raise if it were possible to get, them any when we were at anchor during amused ourselves in FISHING FOR SHARKS,

when we were at anchor during tamused ourselves in

PISHING FOR SHARKS,
which were never caught. But perithis fact which made the merriment retenting the yellow flood of the Yang-which, next to the Amazon and Misthe largest stream in the world, we shanghai the evening of the 18th. I that we had our first "jinricksha" vehicle resembling exactly a two-whe carriage, though, of course, of exaggy portions. The cooley, standing be fills, dashes along at an astonishing assure you we presented quite-esque appearance as we were off to the Central Hotel, the lanterns (distended by means oate framework of bamboo) hanging fills of the unique carriages, chusing like a lot of veritable "will o' the more singular means of locomotion that is rarely patronized by the Euthe wheelbarrow, a one-wheeled con arranged that there is a seat on eith the wheel. Strange to say, the adroitly tipping the barrow, carry with apparent ease.

Shanghai, a city of 400,000 inhalt the most active of the Chinese ports, on a fiat, uninteresting plain, the being inclosed with walls, and the fragrant places, Shangh the palm. At the Tem

ragrant places, Shanghai certainly the palm. At the Temple we foun accumulation of inexplicable rubbis band of boy musicians were discours music, interceding "Joss" for the to health of a sick man. We found amuse us in the street, for aside carious fabrics and attractive articles sale by innumerable tradesmen, even nook and carner was occupied by cakes and confectienery, jugglers, octans, wandering musicians, mount fortunate tellers. The latter piled at active trade, their predictions being as if they were infallible. We had A WALK THROUGH A THA GAI (public resort) filled with grotesquestone and plaster, which sometimitself into a miniature cave, or form steps of a bridge thrown over stream. We visited a "mixed conjustice administered, saw a numb looking wretches wearing the "huge board arrangement through culprit's head is thrust, and which it to wear exposed to the public gazetoo late at the native jail offender who was being at death for an unmentional The man had been placed in an uprarranged that his head protruded for while his toes just touched the be eage, so that he really hung by his estrength lasted he endeavored to weight on his chin by entwining his toes just touched the between his limbs swelled to twice it size, he stripped off his clothes and to stand on them! As I mentioned did not see him, death having releash is suffering before we arrived. A who had often witnessed this pun ficted told me that it was simply see the delight that the passers watching the agony depicted on hance of the victim,—seeming to the least grain of feeting for their Occasionally some compassionate alips a quantity of opium into the nufortunate man, thus bringing his a speedy close, but usually the cultionally manged that my relief to the torture. The streets, with their myriad lanterns lighted up, presented an apearance as our train of jinrickshapen for the streets with the my my and lanterns lighted up, presented an appearance as our train of jinrickshapen files and my senery project.

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THE MANDARIN THEATR
an odd, roomy structure, with a minus curtain and scenery, project and to the conserved with rather unpaid to midtorium. We seated ourselved table covered with rather unpaid to the progress of the pumpkin, the progress of the most extraordin it have ever witnessed. There we mandarins, soldiers, and Chinese be resented by males) without numbief interest of the drama centere of Amazonian proclivities, who becomed one of continued warfare sot for the abominable music (f) ke ingly by a band of musicians settled of the stage, I should have enjoyed ance immensity, for the costumes will yich, and the acting so varied than never flagged. During the represence-cups were kept well filled, as and then stearing hot cloths were pin the audience, and those who deitheir hands, face, and neck. This to often that I came to the conclust proceeding was a means of refresithan an affectation of excessive clearing the contact with such intelligent and a Resuming our journey, we leave the contact with such intelligent and a Resuming our journey, we leave the contact with such intelligent and a Resuming our journey, we leave the contact with such intelligent and a Resuming our journey, we leave the contact with such intelligent and a Resuming our journey, we leave the contact with such intelligent and a Resuming our journey, we leave the contact with such intelligent and a Resuming our journey, we leave purchased the Pacific Mail between China amid Japan. So marty that we left China amid reference that a such a suc

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Extraordinary Metal Statue of Buddha at Nara.

Pricate Letter from a Young Chicago Gentleman.
Kiors, Japan, April 2, 1876.—The Chinese vernacular is indisputably the strangest language
griant, and after hearing a few phrases uttered in this odd tongue, no reasonable individual can Boubt Max Mueller's statement that if "Ba ba ba ba" be properly pronounced, it signifies "three ladies gave a box on the ear to the favorthat the Prince!" Perhaps a people who de-light in dwarfing trees, who gloat over the tor-lure of their fellow-men, and who are as tricky iure of their fellow-men, and who are as tricky as they are superstitious, need a monosylabic language of this nature; but how "John" sould ever have the heart to mutilate our mother longue and create that extraordinary jargon, termed "Pigeon English," is certainly beyond my powers of comprehension.

I stood with the Rev. Mr. Baynes, one day on the "bridge" of the Apcar, and seeing a Chinaman with an ape on the deck below, expressed a lesire to get a better view of the animal.

mattered the mirror into minute fragments before he left the house.

The worst form of swindle, however, is that hich is practiced upon persons who take furshed apartments in Paris. Many French people, and especially French women, make a combrable living by hiring apartments on long mases, furnishing them, and then renting them at to foreigners. The price is always sufficiently high, being generally twice the frest of yel. One would think that such charges would over any ordinary wear and tear of the furnier, but such is not the idea of your Passian proprietairs. On the contrary, when wer the tenant is about to depart, a furniture report, armed with an inventory, takes prosession of the premises. Every scratch, brusse, or cak, every missing nail, or spavined chainsel, is set down in the bill at a price varying rack, is set down in the bill at a price varying rack, is set down in the bill at a price varying the formation one frame to six. Every piece of chainsel is nicked or defaced, no matter how silient, must be paid for at its full retail value. At meany tenant seldom or never thinks of having a inventory of the cracks, holes, scratched as processed and spots, taken when he or she move in the came defects are generally paid for some veor six times over at the very least. Then he expert always receives 20 per cent on the harges, soit is for his interest to run up a sirge a bill as possible. The sums thus extorted ary from \$000 to \$50, according to the elegance of the furniture and the length of time that the partment has been occupied. I know of one istance where the tenant, by the terms of his mase, was obliged to put all the kitchen utensits in perfect order before awing. He did so, and when he came is sottle, a bill of \$10 for damages to the furniture and the length of time that the partment has been occupied. I know of one istance where the tenant, by the terms of his mase, was obliged to put all the kitchen utensits in perfect order before awing. He did so, and when he came is the furniture are the light.

SKATING-RINKS IN PARIS.
Lucy Hooper writes from Paris: The actions of that time-honored place of resort, he Mabille, have been increased by the institution of a skating-rink in its midst. In fact, this sating-rink mania is being run into the ground, to less than seven are already started or in burse of preparation, including the superb sating Palace on the site of the old Hipporome, on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, here is talk of turning the American freus into a rink as soon as the ap-

coach of warm weather shall send the precise through the provinces. Then one is rejected in the Salle Valentino, and another a the Rue Blanche, and still another on the use du Faubourg St. Honore, so that if some siy does not come to grief and to ruin among the proprietors of these different establiances it will be rather strange. These as are none of them reputable places for resectable ladies to visit of san evening, the every public amusement in Paris, we every public amusement in Paris, we have been taken possession of by the demi-onde, the members of which flock thinker a display their costly toilettes and stylish rures in an attempt at skating. These ladies are the avery simple manouvre to get actained with any gentleman who may strike their fancy. The damsel will contrive in the dist of her skating to become suddenly awkned and to fall against the gentleman in testion. Then comes excuses, smiles, mutual greizs—the acquaintance is begun. The corning hours at the rinks are more smally taken by ladies of good society, he bring their daughters thither to praces skating. Clubs have also been formed for the twenther the members of Parisian society, but I ink that the approach of warm weather will it a stop to the present manis for "Scatting lugs," as one of the French advertisements rins them. The exercise is to heating one to be pursued with any confort un-

flowers and black crape, in one toilette, out to see. I met a lady on the Boule-other day, arrayed in a blac lawn over-er a black volvet petticoat, a scal-skin and a white straw bonnet trimmed with

CROPS.

DWIGHT, ILL.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

Dwight, Ill., May 14.—Slow pragress has been hade with plowing during the past week. We lid not get into the fields until Thursday morning, and then found it impossible to plow except high ground. The weather has kept very cold and backward. About half of the land is ready a plant. At this time last year nearly all theorem was planted. We shall have to ask for mother issue of more greeubacks this fall to make some ylenty, as the present prospects indicate hat corn will be searce. The farmers are working as hard to get the corn in as Beveridge is to erenominated Governor.

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ihe "bridge" of the Apcar, and seeing a Chinaman with an ape on the deck below, expressed a lesire to get a better view of the animal. Whereupon my companion sang out "Talkee ihat monkey comee topside!" a request which sas immediately complied with, though it pounded obscure to my Western ears.

Since dispatching my letter from Hong Kong, I have passed through strange and varied experiences, all of which have been of a thoroughly enjoyable nature and replete with interest. Leaving Hong Kong in the steamer Gulong on the morning of the 14th of March, bearing in our minds the happy reminiscence of a big dinner given us by the Rev. Baynes, we started on our journey northward, having the northeast Monsoon still against as, which, together with a dense fog, lengthened out our trip to Shanghai to five days, instead of three and a salf, which is usually required for the voyage. It is seldom that the gods descends from Diympus, and when they do, let us entertain them right jovially," seems to be the maxim of our jolly crowd, and so the stiff breeze increly beightened our appetites and raised our spirits if it were possible to get them any higher), and when we were at anchor during the fog we smused ourselves in

mused ourselves in risiting for sharks, which were never caught. But perhaps it was this fact which made the merriment run so high. Entering the yellow flood of the Yang-tze-Kiang, which, next to the Amazon and Mississippi, is the largest stream in the world, we approached shanghal the evening of the 18th. It was here that we had our first "jinricksha" ride, the vehicle resembling exactly a two-wheeled baby-carriage, though, of course, of exaggerated proportions. The cooley, standing between two hils, dashes along at an astonishing pace, and I assure you we presented quite a pictur-sque appearance as we were whisked off to the Ceutral Hotel, the bladder lanterus (distended by means of a delicate framework of bamboo) hanging from the fills of the unique carriages, causing us to look like a lot of veritable "will o' the wisps." A more singular means of locomotion, and one that is rarely patronized by the Europeans, is the wheelbarrow, a one-wheeled contrivance so arranged that there is a seat on either side of the wheal. Strange to say, the coolies, by alrotisty tipping the barrow, carry one person with apparent case.

Shanghal, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, and the most active of the Chinese ports, is situated on a flat, uninteresting plain, the native town being inclosed with walls, and the European settlements (English, French, and American) on the river banks forming the most important amused ourselves in FISHING FOR SHARKS,

being inclosed with walls, and the European settlements (English, French, and American) on the river banks forming the most important feature of the town,—many of the buildings being really line. The streets being extremely narrow in the Chinese quarter, junickshas and wheelbarrows are not allowed within the walls. So, taking Sedan chairs, we were carried through the crowded streets, the dim half-light, the iscquered signs, the gay lanterns, and store fronts gorgeous in high-colored paint and gilt dragons,—all presenting a striking picture which I wish your eyes might rest upon. Your noses, however, might well be dispensed with on the occasion of a visit to this odorous burg, for of all fragrant places, Shanghai certainly carries off the palm. At the Temple we found the usual accumulation of inexplicable rubbish, while a band of boy musicians were discoursing hideous music interceding if Lear Vice the extension.

the paim. At the Temple we found the usual secumulation of inexplicable rubbish, while a band of boy musicians were discoursing hideous music, interceding "Joss" for the restoration to health of a sick man. We found much to amuse us in the street, for aside from the curious fabrics and attractive articles offered for sale by innumerable tradesmen, every available nock and corner was occupied by hawkers of cakes and confectienery, jugglers, quack physicians, wandering musicians, mountebanks, and fortunate tellers. The latter plied an especially active trade, their predictions being listened to as if they were infallible. We had

AWALK THROUGH A THA GARDEN

[public resort) filled with grotesque work in stone and plaster, which sometimes resolved itself into a miniature cave, or formed the rude steps of a bridge thrown over on artificial stream. We visited a "mixed court" to see justice administered, saw a number of hard looking wretches wearing the "cangua"—a huge board arrangement through which the culprit's head is thrust, and which he is forced to wear exposed to the public gaze—and arrived too late at the native juil to see an offender who was being starved to death for an unmentionable crime. The man had been placed in an upright cage so arranged that his head protruded from the top, while his toes just touched the bottom of the cage, so that he really hung by his chin. While strength lasted he endeavored to relieve the weight on his chin by entwing his legs about the perpendicular bars of his cage; and then when his limbs swelled to twice their naturalize, he stripped off his clothes and attempted to stand on them! As I mentioned before, we did not see him, death having released him from his suffering to feeling for their fellow man. Occasionally some compassionate individual slips a quantity of opium into the mouth of the unfortunate man, thus bringing his suffering to a speedy close, but usually the culprits are so loosely watched by the officials that it is impossible to offer any relief to the tortured

carance as our train of jinrickshas dashed at a lohn Glipin speed (for we were without the rails) to THE MANDARIN THRATER, in odd, roomy structure, with a large stage, minus curtain and scenery, projecting into the auditorium. We seated ourselves at a little table covered with rather unpalatable confectionery, sliced sugar-cane, and baked seeds, resembling those of the pumpkin, and watched he progress of the most extraordinary play that I have ever witnessed. There were demons, mandarins, soldiers, and Chinese belles (all represented by males) without number, but the side interest of the drama centered in a damsel of Amazonian proclivities, whose existence seemed one of continued warfare. If it were not for the abominable music (f) kept up unceasingly by a band of musicians sented on the rear of the stage, I should have enjoyed the performance immensely, for the costumes were extremely rich, and the acting so varied that the interest sever flagged. During the representation our tea-cups were kept well filled, and every now and them steaming hot cloths were passed around in the audience, and those who desired washed their hands, face, and neck. This was repeated to often that I came to the conclusion this queer proceeding was a means of refreshment rather than an affectation of excessive cleanliness.

Before leaving Shanghai I met Mossrs G. H. and Charles B. Holt (sons of D. C. Holt, of our city.) who were also on their way home, having played the role of traveler for the last two years. Charming fellows they are, and I have again to thank my stars for coming in contact with such intelligent and amusing men.

Resuming our journey, we left Shanghai March 23, in the side-wheel steamer Golden Age, Yokohama being our objective point. This line of steamers is now under the "Mitsu Beli Company," a Japanese company, who have purchased the Pacific Mail boats running between China and Japan. So merry was our party that we left China amid roars of laughter.

wards, still indulging in side-plitting gutfaw. The entrance to this againese givet is missibly beautiful, the land-looked harbor, the wooded hills, and green terraces forming an attractive prospect, after the flat country about Shanghai. As "sampan" carried us to the legged functionament of the sampan of the

Nagasaki; but the following day we had our first glimpse of the TRANSCENDENT BEAUTIES OF THE INLAND SEA. One can scarcely imagine a more entrancing ensemble of land and water, verdant hills, abrupt rocks, romantic caves, odd little villages hidden away in picturesque ravines, mountain sides singularly terraced and green with the apring-crop,—in fact a never-ending and ever-varying loveliness that charmed us beyond expression. The afternoon of this same day we mechored before Simonasaki, a port not open to foreigners. So we were forced to content ourselves with a view of the town from the deck of the boat. After a halt of two hours we continued our journey, and were up bright and early the following morning to see the Inland Sea by sunrise. The roseate tinge of morning gave to the motionless sea a grand appearance, while the innumerable and many-shaped islands seemed fit abodes for "fairy folk," sirens, and those dainty people of the imagination who ride dolphins and live in pearl-lined grottoes. The evening of March 26 we arrived at Hiogo, where the seamer was to remain two days, during which time we purposed making an excursion to Osaka (the second largest city in the Empire), which is 18 miles from Hiogo. Upon inquiring at the Pacific Mail office before leaving Japan, we were told that the Belgic, which would sail from Yokohama the 10th of April, as I wrote in my last letter, was a freight steamer, having accommodation but for fifteen passengers, and that in all probability each cabin would be occupied by three passengers. After further inquiry we learned that the Belgic, though a staunch ship, was wretched in all her appointments, a fact which even those interested in her did not see fit to gainsay. At this juncture my companions abandoned all intention of going in her, having no inclination for being from twenty to thirty days at sea under such unfavorable circumstances. I, however, adhered to my original intention of sailing in her. Arriving at Shanghai I received the pleasant intelligence that there was j TRANSCENDENT BEAUTIES OF THE INLAND SEA

with passes to enter Kioto, the former Capital, and even now the most interesting city in Japan; and applied to the Government for "permits" which would allow us to traval

OVERLAND FROM KIOTO TO YOKOHAMA, a distance of about 200 miles. (These permits were received this morning.) So, after providing ourselve's with certain requisites, we sent our heavy baggage on to Yokohama by the Golden Age, and took the narrow-gauge rail-way road to Osaka, which is the terminus of the route, and distant from Hiogo 18 miles. Here we ensconced ourselves in a curious caravansary for two days, and occupied the time de lightfully in seeing the sights. Our pleasure was materially enhanced by our being thrown in contact with Dr. A. H. Adams, a physician missionary, stationed at this point, who being conversant with the language, and knowing the whereabouts of the chief objects of interest, enabled us to see rapidly and intelligently the many unique features of the city. We visited the Imperial Mint, from which emanates the beautiful new coin of which the Japanese are so justly proud; climbed to the fort, containing in its walls the most colossal stones I have ever seen used for building purposes; and wandered through the shops filled with attractive articles of most singular design. At the Soomeeyoshi Temple we saw the while horse, never ridden by man, but kept for the exclusive use of the presiding deity. Like all the Shinto temples which we have seen thus far, the shrine contained no idols, but in their stead were polished steel mirrors, which are typical of purity of heart, and in which the devotee looks as he prays, this ceremony being preluded by throwing a few "cash" into the shrine, ringing a bell, and clapping the hands to attract the attention of the god. In one part of the building is a hole looking towards the holy city of Issi, which serves the same purpose as the niche in the Mohammedan mosques that point towards Mecca. Passing through the forest of the building is a hole looking towards the holy city of Issi, which se

Yet we trusted that our permit for know would be sufficient, and besides, we had set our hearts on seeing a which is here, whose size may be imagined when I state that a man may climb through its nostrils into its head. Our appearance on the road was the signal for quite a little excitement, and, as our jinrickshas dashed through the little village, there was a clatter of wooden shoes as the inhabitants rushed to the doors of their singular habitations, while the children stared at us wildly, murmuring "E-gin-san!" (barbarian man) as we rolled by. It was an intensly novel and fascinating ride, and we all enjoyed it immensely. Our seemingly tircless coolles drew us into Nara in the middle of the afternoon, we having come 27½ miles since morning, with only an hour's rest at noon. We had great fun upon arriving at the tea-house (for, of course, there were no hotels), as hundreds of the men, women, and children of the village gathered about in the same manner that we regard the "wild men of Borneo" in our museums at home. Though superlatively curious, they were very polite, and we en-

said consisted of a rew grams or surpane or zine and a few ounces of distilled water, I am confident that this writer might be questioned with propriety as well as the doctors and druggists. Why did he not go to his physician first? There is a great wrong in the community as to the true relation of the physician to the people. There is no relation outside of the family compact more bacred than that which should exist between the people and the true physician. If there ever existed a greater infidelity of the people to the merits of the true physician since the days of Esculapins than at the present time, I am ready to be corrected. Let homor be to whom honor is due. He who has periled life in the pursuit of knowledge for the prolongation of human existence should not be outweighed by a secret nostrum or an illiterate member of the laity who arrogates to himself the right to prescribe and advise for the sick on every occasion. There are many evils and derelictions among physicians and druggists, and a newspaper article might serve as a hint to their correction.

The pairty \$\frac{1}{2}\$ it hat is paid to the druggist for 10 coats original cost for pure medicine has no comparison to the damage done by secret nostrums taken at random by the laity. The laity's prescription for change of climate or a visit to mineral springs is a haphazard and dangerous affair. The advice of physicians on these subjects in most cases would prove not only a financial interest but the saving of life. I would not wish the reader to think that physicians are without faults, nor but what the people have a right to investigate them. There are physicians who are uncleanly in the use of their instruments; this the virus that may never be fully overcome. You may sleep in your beautiful room and breathe nexious gases that fill the apartment as quietly as the lethe of death, and no one be to blame for your sickness or death, for the accident might be caused by a leak in the soil-pipe made by the settling of the house. For the criminal careless

and even now the most interesting city in Japan; and applied to the Government for "permits" which would allow us to traval primaries, but, so far, nobody has presented a permanent cure for impure primaries. The only virtue in them as an institution is the fact that the result comes direct from the people.

that the result comes direct from the people. Now, if the people will not attend the primaries, the result must necessarily be a fraud, because it presumes to come from the people when it does not. If the people stay away from the primaries, how can they be anything but a fraud? This, to my mind, has been the trouble in the past, and will continue unless the people attend primaries and do their duty.

With this preface permit me to say that we of the Eighth Ward have had our troubles in primaries, but for one, I do not propose to blume the system, when it is the people who are really to blame. Now if the grumbling politicians will only take off their gloves and turn out to the primaries Thursday, call upon their neighbors to do the same, and vote for a respectable delegation for the Convention, the result will prove that the people doing their duty, the primaries will be pure. In order that a good delegation may be put in nomination, all the honest Republicans should attend a meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Club at 50 Blue Island avenue, Wednesday evening. Yours,

BETTER MEN WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 13.—In view of the late defal-

CHICAGO, May 13.—In view of the late defalcation which has just come to light, it behooves the citizens of Chicago to place greater safeguards bout our public moneys than at present exists. To leave the sole control of large sums of city and county funds in the hands of any one man seems to me to be throwing temptation in their way. In nine cases out of ten men take office with intention of honestly accounting for every dollar that passes through their hands, but, from the records all over the land, the temptation that meets them too often is greater than they can withstand, and the consequence is official corruption and pecuniary loss to the community. Why not withdraw the temptation? It can easily be done, and without so trammeling the official with red-tape rules as to make the disbursement of moneys in any way cumbersome. First, let our city fathers appoint certain banks as the depositories of such funds, requiring proper bonds from them for their safety while in their charge. Second, require the Finance Committee of the Council to andit the Treasurer's accounts quarterly or monthly; and, lastly, require the Treasurer to give bonds as at present. By giving proper remuneration to our Treasurer, and controlling the funds in this way, much of the danger of future defalcations can be avoided.

OBSERVER.

A LITTLE LATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 14.—The late report of the CHICAGO, May 14.—The late report of the Grand Jury states that Mr. Cochrane, the architect of the Hospital, had given me the quantities of the materials required for the building of the kitchen and domitory, boiler-house, and laundry, and the mortuary, and made it appear in the report that it was something wrong. In justice to Mr. Cochrane, I wish to state that he gave me no quantities or figures to base my bid on, nor did he do anything in this connection that was unfair or dishouest, as all he did was at my request, to show me his approximate figures, which I understood were no secret.

JOHN M. DUNPHY.

The Use of Tobseco.

Dr. B. F. Richardson, F. R. S., in his "Diseases of Modern Life," is an uncompromising opponent to the use of tobacco. He refutes, however, the notion that tobacco smoking causes cancer and consumption. Dr. Richardson believes that there is no ground for assuming that organic disease results from the use of tobacco, but he believes that functional disorders are inseparable from the habit of smoking, and the author gives a long description of the various disorders which he believes may be traced to to-

But the central object of interest in the library is a life-sized statue of Neckar. It is by Canova, and is worthy of that ideal master. The attitude is most graceful. With the left hand, he holds against the breast a sort of cloak; with the right, he points up and away. The face is following the gesture of the hand, looking up with a loftiness of expression that is almost inspiration. It is as if the artist had seen his subject with Madame De Stael's loving eye, and so had cut from the spotless marble almost a speaking semblance of him who was to his daughter "the noblest and the best of men."

After all, the memories that hinge about the chateau at Coppet are more interesting than anything our good, kind guide could show us. Here Neckar sought refuge, again and again, when his ungrateful sovereign thought he could rule better without a cool brain and wise judgment at the head of the Bareau of Finance. Hither later, herself an exile, Madame de Stael' came to share her father's loneliness; and here they were happy together, because, though robbed of so much, they still had each other. Within these walls many of Madame De Stael's ablest works were written,—written with such power that each successive one made Napoleon fear her genius more, and so induced him to make her banishment more painful.

Here Neckar died, and was laid in a little cemetery close to the chateau. Years before, Madame Neckar had been buried in the quiet spot; and, in 1817, Madame De Stael was placed beside her parents. Since then, other members of the family have been laid here, and those who remain allow, with wise delicacy, the tall trees and high wall to screen the sacred spot from strange eyes.

MR.* BUCHANAN.

MR. BUCHANAN.

The Cause of His Celibacy-A Tragic Incident of His Early Life.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

of His Early Life.

To the Editor of The Intelligencer,
of this city, publishes the following:

"CAUSE OF BUCHANAN'S CELIBACY.

"In an elegant namsion near the Arlington Hotel, in this city, reside two ladies of the olden aristogracy, —Mrs. Freeman and her sister, Miss Coleman. About the latter ladys little romance clings which makes her interesting. She was the second love and the affianced bride of the late President Buchansan, his first love laving died is her youth, and until he met Miss Coleman he was almost a recluse from ladies' society. He was engaged to her when sent abroad as American Minister to the Court of St. James, in London. At that time Miss Coleman resided in New York. He returned to this country on a visit; and on the evening he arrived Miss Coleman was giving a grand entertainment. He was fatigued, and, instead of dressing and paying his respects to her immediately, retired to his room, and early next morning called to see her. She had taken oftense at his not calling the evening before, and refused to see him, and they never met again. What regrets were felt the world has never known, but many an angry impulse has wrecked the happiness of men and women beyond reparation."—Washington Correspondence Chicago Jownal.

The amount of fact in proportion to fiction in the

the happiness of men and women beyond reparation." Washington Correspondence Chicago Journal.

The amount of fact in proportion to fiction in the
above little romance is very small indeed; the sole
romance attached to the lady mentioned is in being
the alecte of Miss Ann Coleman, of Lancaster, Pa.,
who was the first and only fiance of the late Frestdent Buchanan, newspaper reports to the contrary
notwithstanding. The incidents connected with
that sad affair, although occurring when the writer
of this was but a youth of 17 or 18 years of age,
have haunted his memory up to the present, when
he has passed the allotted three-score-and-ten.

I shall briefly state the circumstances as I remember them. Mr. Buchanan, then somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 years
of age, had been elected in the fall of
1820 as Member of Congress for the Laucaster District. The long session extended, I think,
into the month of July. Il was a hot, dusty summer, and the stage, who congratulated Mr. Buchanan on
his arrival home, and unanimously pronounced
him the best-dusted man they had ever met.
At that time the Court-House stood at the
intersection of the four main streets of the
city, and Mr Buchanan's office and chantlers were
in the southwestern angle. Soon after a slighting
and chatting a few moments with acquintances who
happened to be in the vicinity, he weat to his cham-

curing food for Cato. Cato understood the arrangement, and would watch over his pile carefully as could any little boy, manifesting anxiety whenever the supply of cash ran so low as to be suggestive of short rations. If the box of coppers gave out altogether, Cato knew enough to go to the next pocket-book. Cato would allow the canary to hop around upon his back, and would play at "catch-paw" with it upon the floor. When Capt. Rogers died the cat manifested the utmost grief, and would sit and watch the portrait of his deceased master exactly as if he saw a resemblance between it and him. James, a son of Mrs. R., came home, and one day concluded he would have a smoke. He purchased a pipe and tobacco, and laid them on the table, at once interesting exceedingly Cato, who commenced calling "Papa, papa," as he used to do when Capt. Rogers was still alive. A comb was set apart for the cat's use, as a matter of fun, and daily Cato came to have his toilet made by some member of the family. When finally he was taken sick the neighbors of Mrs. R. used to come in to see him; and when at the very last Cato saw he was going, he raised himsalf up in his bed, waved an adieu to his friends, and sank back into the sleep from which he never fairly awoke.

A Kaliroad War in Central New York.

A Railroad War in Central New York.

Utica Herald.

When the through train on Saturday from Norwich to Cortland arrived at Cuyler Station, on the Auburn Branch, thirty men, led by the Town Collector, rushed from concealment, bearded it, and took full possession. They uncoupled the only passenger-car and pushed it 70 feet up a heavy grade, and then chained it to one of the side tracks and blocked the wheels. Officers of the Midhand Railroad arrived on Sunday with a party of men, and a general melee between the railroad and town authorities took place. Pistols, clubs, and fists were used until the compling was again made and the car drawn to De Ruyter. The trouble is not yet settled. The Company are taking up the switches and will cut out this station, stopping no trains hereafter.

A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELEY, diamonds, revolvers, opera-glasses, books, furs, instruments, etc., etc., at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office, 99 East Madison-st. Cash paid for old gold and stiver, gold dust, silver bars, precious stones, and valuables of every description. Unredeemed pledges for sale. pledges for sale.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 8. Established 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$500, \$1,000, 1 want none but the best securities, and will make interest and expenses correspondingly low.

SAMUEL GEMR, MORIGAGE LOANS.

114 Dearborn-st.

MORSE. KIMBALL & CO.,
BANKERS, 18 NEW-ST., NEW YORK,
Members New York Stock and Gold Exchange. Transact general banking and brokerage business.
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS AS WANTED ON
long or short time on real estate or collateral security. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 122 LaSalle-st. rity. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerent. Inquire at Union Trust Co., 135 South Clark 4t.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Signey, Singer machines, and other collisterals at Frivate Loan office, 135 Clark-st., Isoom 2, upstalirs, TO LOAN-PERSONS HAVING A SURPLUS OF merchandise or other goods, and need money for short time, can make advantageons arrangements for funds with THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn st. O PER CENT AND SPEHCENT-MONEY TO LOAN On sums of \$4,000 and upwards on Chicago real es-table 8. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 17, 155 La-Salle-81.

Salic-st.

44.000 TO LOAN IN SEMS TO SUIT AT

44.000 s per cent on city property and farms in
classicialty. Mortgage-notes bought. W. M. WILLNE

128 La Salic-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY WITH
A capital of \$5,000 to \$9,000 can secure an interest
in an old-established loan office in Chicago, doing a successful and profitable business; active or filent partner
will suit. Address 1 77, Tribune office.

STORAGE. OTORAGE - FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE stored on East Washington-st.; charges very low. Money advanced on goods. THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Deartons st.

TO RENT-HOUSE 213 NORTH STATE-ST., CON-taining ten rooms, with all of the modern improve-ments; has recently been refitted and is in complete or-der; to rent cheap. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 96 Dear-born-st. TO RENT—SI4 FULTON-ST.—TWO-STORY HOUSE,
Sooms, in good order; rent \$25 per month. Apply
to JOHN DAVIS, 210 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 6-ROOM COTTAGES IN THE
grove at north city limits for \$15, which are really
worth \$25. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room II.

TO RENT—NEAT 10-ROOM RRICK HOUSES IN
Vicinity of Union Fark, with bath, water-closets,
etc.; if you wish a nice house in first-chas neighborhood at a cheap rent call at 7 Metropolian Block.

TO RENT—250 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, every room newly papered and calcimined, to a responsible party oply; not for a boarding house. Apply at 286 West Washington-st. West Washington-st.

TO RENT-NEW OCTAGON STONE-FRONT, TWOstory, attic, and basement: 14 rooms, laundry, hot
and cold water, but, waster-closets, etc.; bay window,
beautiful front lawn, large double lots, with brick barn,
roll-av. and Sheldon-st. Low rent to a good tenant.
Inquire at Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT-9-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
house, 1350 Prairie-av. Bent very low. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 106 Washington-st.

TO RENT-326 WARREN-AV., BRICK HOUSE AND barn; rent low. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Boom 14. TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN-AV. CARS AN ENglish basement brick, 8 rooms, all conveniences; \$25, A e-room flat in brick building; \$20. CHAS. N. HALE, 155 Randolph-st. Ac-room flat in brick building; \$20. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-CHEAP, OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK house nearly new, 10 rooms, bash-room, and all modera in many sew, 10 rooms, bash-room, and all modera in many sew, 10 rooms, bash-room, and all modera in many sew, 10 rooms, bash-room, and all modera in many sew, 10 rooms, bash-room, and all modera in many sew, 10 rooms, 10 rooms

TO RENT-POR FOUR MONTHS OR ONE YEAR, a house in Minneapolis, Minn., with ten-rooms, well furnished, inaving water, gas, and all modern conveniences. Address P. -O. Box 294, Minneapolis, Minn. TO RENT-DWELLING 145 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.;

Prooms, bath, hot and cold water, storage basement, front and back stairs, gas-fixtures; is cleaned up and ready for carpets; bright pleasant rooms. See it to-day; house open. TO RENT-THE 2-STORY MARBLE PRONTS NO 344 and 346 Vernon-av.; all modern improvements and barns. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington st.

Suburbana.

To RENT-IN NORTH OR WEST EVANSTON, houses of from 5 to 8 rooms, at one-third the ordinary price; good houses of 7 rooms, near charch, action, and depot, at 85 per month; also good critages of 5 rooms for 85 per month; also good critages of 5 rooms for 85 per month; also good grades with each one. C. E. BROWNE, 106 good garden with each one. C. E. BROWNE, 106 TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE AT RAVENSWood 25; 2 houses at Summerdale, \$20 cach. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner of Mource and Market-sta.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—S AND 10-ROOM houses in good locations; rent very low. H. WHIP-PLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE, CHEAP, GOOD houses with 1 to 5-acre tracts, fruit, etc., in the pleasant Village of Palatine, GEO, 6, WHIPPLE, 133 Clark-st.

TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS
\$2.50 to \$7 a week. Religio-Philosphical Publishing House, 364 Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south Post-Office ing House, not Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south Fost-Office.

TO RENT-TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH two bed-rooms, with all improvements, for single gentlemen. 37 at least Chicago-av., corner liush.

TO IENT-204 MICHIGAN-AV., SPLENDID SUITE of front rooms convenient to business, fine view of lake; terms reasonable.

TO RENT-PLEASANT AND NICELY, FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, near business centre. Inquire at 85 South Clark-st., Hoom 5.

TO RENT-NICELY, FURNISHED BOOMS, WITH or without board, Kingsburry Block, Randolphst., near Clark. Apply at Hoom 30. TO BENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
To best location in the city from \$10 to \$20 a month,
at 161 cough Clarkest. Room 11.

TO RENT-STORE ICS MADISON-ST. LOCATION first-class. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, 104 Clark st., Hoom 5.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL HENT LARGE brick store corner of Orden av. and Taylor-st. Inquire on premises.

To RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 142 LAKE-Single stores, with basements, on Clark-st., between Madison and Montoe.
Rent low to good tenants. Apply to LaSalle-st.

Offices.

Offices.
TO RENT-CHEAP, AT 120 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 3
120 Clark-st.
TO RENT-CHEAP-DESK-ROOM AND OFFICEroom in first-class building. J. S. JOHNSTON,
architect, Rooms 20 and 21 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.
To RENT-WITH STEAM POWER LOFT IN BUILD-ing No. 63 South Canal. st., chear. F. G. WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-THE ADELPHI THEATRE IS OFFERED for rent for three or six months from date, with scenery and properties compasse. Comme and a second as a second a

A UCTION SALE OF LIVERY STABLE AND THE Allvery stock formerly contained in the stable 240 Blue Island-av. at Wren & Co. 's, 192 and 194 Washington-st., where the stock can be seen until day of sale, Monday, May 22, at 10 a. m. The stock consists of 12 horses, I clarence, 2 close coaches, 1 open barouche, 1 six-seated park phaeton, 6 top and 5 open buggies, 1 express wagon, 1 two-seated open wagon, 2 see the sale of single harmon, 1 cest and 1 cest and 1 cest and 1 cest of single harmon, 1 ce

Fridays, commencing at 102. in.; stock on hand at private sale. WREN & CO., 192 and 192 washington-est.

FOR SALE-FOUR GOOD PEDDLING WAGONS.
Inquire of A BOOTH, corner State and Lake-sts.

On THURSDAY, MAY 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, WE shall seel, regardless of cost, to close out and pay advances, fine carriages, open and top buggres, phaetons, democrat wagons, side-bar road wagons, harnesses, etc.; G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

PASTURAGE—300 ACRES HORSE PASTURAGE in Lake View, in mile north of city limits and one-fourth of a mile west of Graceland road, by JOHN LAGEMAN.

VANTED—A SADDLE HORSE FOR A LADY; IT was the perfectly broken and gentile, and most have several gaits under saddle, the single-step, easy comier, and for-trot preferred. Apply to OBERNDORF & NEWGASS, 19 North Morganist.

**QUILL BUY A GOOD BIG WORK HORSE, IF the College of the Col

DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMper, etc.; perfectly legal; no scandal or publicity; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Box 348 Chicago, Ill.

Divorces Legally Obtained For Incompared in the sufficient proof; fee after decree not required; affidavits sufficient proof; fee after decree address G. R. SIMS, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Din every State of the Union for Incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES. AAA LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ADVERtised prices are charged by us for all kinds
of first-cises machines. The largest and finest assortment in the city. Must be sold. Call at once at GEO.
P. GOIGE & CO. 'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, embracing all kinds in the market, to be sold
very cheap to pay advances. Mosely isomed on machines.
Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Rootin 2, up-stairs.
SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELGERET, 203 WEST
Mactison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments,
rented, and exchanged. Open till 8 p. m.

LOST-SETWERN PALMERS AND SHEEMAN Houses, a Knights Templar charm, engraved J. R. Wood, isapeming, Mich. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office. J. R. WOOD, LOST-STORE KEY NO. 28. RETURN TO CHAS, LEAPLER, No. 5 Twenty-stxth-st., and receive regard. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—500,000 IN TOWNSHIP BONDS Issued by one of the best counties of a Western State for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other personal property. Address JANUABY, Tribuse office. TO EXCHANGE-A STONE-PRINT HOUSE WITH all modern improvements on Frairic-av., for any good property. Address C27, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-GOOD HOUSES OF from 5 to 10 rooms, and 10t, in Evanston or Glencoe, free from all incumbrance, for a good stock of goods. C. E. BEOWNE, 108 Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE. TO RENT-THE TWO-STOHT AND HASEMENT Octagon front brick building No. 683 Sedgwick et. corner of Centre, one block west from Lincoln Park all modern improvements, including furnace. For terms apply to C. C. HOLTON, Nos. 225 and 227 Statest., of 70 North Wells at. R SALE—LOT 25X100, ON OHIO-ST., NEAR MAI et, for \$1,700, half-cash. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reape TO RENT-THE NICE RESIDENCE 201 CALUMET av., with a large three-story barn, containing a large

Block, 95 Clark st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PINEST BUILDING sites on the South Side, 25 kiest, on Bry Skave, near vinceunes ar, with 16 feet permanently vacant on each side, \$11.5 J. H. EOFF, 16 Reaper Block.

FOR 8A_E—THREE LOTS ON LAFLIES T. WEAD HARTLES on 1, 2 lots on Fourth-st, sear Lincoln-st, shard-pan prices for each; want an offer. HENRY A.

HILL, 142 Dearborn-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES ANI lots at Hinsdale. Size of places, price, and terms to it. 10 cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EAST monthly payments to still, 2-story houses and so-fool lots at Salo, 31,000, and 31,250; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to more into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building. OR SALE-EXCELLENT HOUSES AT RAVENS wood and summerdale on easy terms; take water requent trains; low fares. A. BENNETT, Agent, outheast corner Monroe and Market-ats. FOR SALE-AT BARGAINS-LOTS IN 1 TO 10 acre tracts at and near scientific college on Eighty seventh-st., near Chicago & Danville Railroad. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st. DEAN, 183 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-TO LARGE OR SMALL INVESTORS—
I am authorized to sell 15, 50, or 160 tots in the city, south of Lawndale, at 285 each; will not sell less than 15 lots, and as this is about quarter varies, must have at least two-thirds cash; no trade. J. H. EOFF, Room 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A BEAUTIF full new house, large lot and fine trees, \$2,600. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—SECURE HOMES WHILE YOU CANFor a few days only, some choice improved farms it
Kansas at wild land prices and tarms, to industrion
married fermans who can give good references as to
character and habits. These farms are in thickly
settled counties and are in order for immediate occupation; titles perfect. They are going fast, so apply at
once to J. K. O. SHERWOOD, with W. J. Barney,
No. 27 Tribune Buildiag.

WANTED-A FARM OR RESIDENCE NEAR Minneapolis, Minn., in exchange for a stone-front residence with all modern improvements on Prairie-av. Address C 27, Tribune office. WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-BLACKSMITHS-TWO GOOD CAR-rlage ironers can find permanent employment at our shop. WINGHESTER & PARTRIDGE Manufac-turing Company, Whitewater, Wis. WANTED-A GOOD TAILOR; STEADY JOB. 340M

Employment Agencies. ANTED-300 MEN ON GRADE AT \$1.50 PER day; board \$3 per week. Also, tie-makers, saw-l hands, farm and section hands. E. G. HAIGHT, South Water-st. WANTED-200 RAILROAD MEN, \$1.50 PER DAY, board \$5 per week; 20 saw-mill hands. Northwest corner South Water and Clark-sts G. H. MITCH-ELL.

WANTED-300 RAILROAD LABORERS, 25 QUAR-rymen, man and wife on farm, free fare, at 23 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., success-ors to C. V. SNELL & CO. WANTED—ANY HUMAN BEING WITH BRAINS to make \$500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter fo write will buy ft. No press or water used. Send for circular. Excelsion Company, 16 Tribune Building.

No press or water used. Send for circular. Excelsion Company, 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 4,000 trial packages worth 84 such, to 5,000 men who wish to engage penanently in the best paying business in the Builded States. We guarantee 11 men 570 per de Co., Calcago, II.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL SEWING-transparencies, needle-books, and all the fast-sciling articles in the market. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CANVASSERS FOR EVERY town and country in the country to sell Crandil's fire extinguisher, sprinkler, and washer. Good fish can make 815 delly. F. STURGES. & CO., sole manufacturers, 72, 74, and 76 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CENTERNIAL NOV-city took, perfume, chromes, and jeweiry. American Novelty Co., 173 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, \$100 PER

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND WEST MODIFIED OF WASH OF WEST PROFESTED A SHOP OF THE WASH MODIFIED OF THE PROFESTED A SHOP OF THE WASH WASH AND THE WORK OF THE WASH OF THE WASH OF THE PROFESTED OF THE WASH OF THE PROFESTED OF THE WASH OF THE PROFESTED OF THE WASH OF THE WASH

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS; NONI
but those accustomed to finest city trade need ap
ply to Mr. COOK, at Mandel lives., 121 and 133 State-at Wanted - Griman And Scandinavian Wanted - Griman And Scandinavian Girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKES, 80 Milwaukee av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; MUST be first-class seamstress; middle-aged person. Inquire at Grand Pacific Hows, Room 110, between 2 and 10 and 1 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED-SALESWOMEN-SEVERAL OF FIRST-class experience; none others need apply; also mart boy about 16 years; mast have good references. Apply to G. F. FARRINGTON, 101 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE
Prestal grocery house by a young man I7 years of
can keep books, and is a spiendid writer; has had
years' experience; best of references. Address L
Box 162, Decatur, III.

Trades.

Situation Wanted-By a First-Class Carriage-trimmer, on heavy or light work; is competent to take foreman's situation, with best of references from Eastern firms. Address H 14, Tribune
office, for one week. Conchimen, Tenmsters, etc.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS
Syung man (Norwegian) to take care of horses, drive
etc.; willing to work. Address E 78, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED-LUMBERMEN-I WANT A
Splace where I can be of use as manager or salesman. I have had 15 years' experience in lumber and sash and
door trade, most of the time in Chicago; am well posted
in the trade in this and adjoining States; am well posted
in all office and detail work. Address C 51, Tribune
office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A RESPECTABLE
Siri to do housework in a small family; good references if required. Please call at 94 West Ohio-st., up stairs.

STUATIONS WANTED THE AGENCIES.

STUATIONS WANTED THAMILIES IN WANT OF SUPPLY OF SUPPLY

A GENTS WANTED-LIVE MEN AS GENERAL agents for Western States for an entirely new article. A monopoly. 104 West Washington-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMPORTABLE HOME, rooms and board 55 per week, without board only \$2 per week. J. DAVIS, Proprietor. South Side.

76 VAN BUREN ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD FOR of planics or gentlemen; \$4 to \$5 per week, with use 121 AND 129 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED OF the above; specially desirable location; references required.

North Side.

North Side.

North State.

North State.

North State.

North State.

North State.

North State.

Hotels.

Nevada Hotel, 14 And 150 Wabash-Av.
between Medicon and Monroe-sta., 51.50 to \$2 pm
day, \$640 \$8 per Week; day board \$4.50.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT Hyde Park; pleasant rooms and good board; two blocks only from steam carr or dumy; references exchanged. Address J.EVERETTE, Tribuse offer.

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre. Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. En MeVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
regement of the Maggie Mitchell Troupe. "Lor

Adelphi Theatre. Dearborn street, corner Monroe. ment. "The Waifs of New York."

Wood's Museum. Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. After noon: "The Invisible Prince. Evening: John Thomp ton in "On Hand." SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE NO. 393, A. F. & A. M.—Meets this evening at 7:30 at their Hall, 72 Monroe-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited to be present.

C. M. WHITE, W. M.

C. W. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1876.

urday greenbacks ruled at 882 89 cents on

ble scenes attending the destruction by fire of the Theatre des Arts at Rouen on the night of April 25, and now the cable brings the intelligence that suspicion has fastened upon M. GOUTCHALDE, the manager of the theatre, as the incendiary. He has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement and of having set fire to the theatre.

We publish a card from Mr. PRINDIVILLE, President of the Board of Public Works, conveying the valuable assurance that the large ngine at the Water-Works sustained no se rious injury by the blundering accident referred to in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Mr. PRIN-DIVILLE also takes occasion to denounce a ous falsehood the information upon which the article was based, though he not deny that a most deplorable loss of life and injury to the building might have resulted from the ignorance and recklessness which caused the accident.

The demand of the Peoria Presbytery that the church at Henry dispense with the pastoral services of GLENDENNING has been met with a flat refusal by the adherents of the obnoxious preacher. They will cleave to him and forsake the Presbyterian body, since that is the alternative presented. It will be a good riddance of bad rubbish for the Presbytery and the denomination at large. A society of professed Christians who would tolerate the spitual ministrations of GLENDENNING can only reflect lustre upon the Presbyterian Church by being kicked out

The inflationists are vexed by the uncless spirit of specie-resumption believed to have taken possession of the ponderous propor-tions of Judge Davis, whom they had looked upon with favor as their candidate for the Presidency, but whom they must now drop because of his hard-money heresies. Candidates who can wear are not so plenty but that even BEN BUT-LER may yet be invited to come to the fore as the Moses for this occasion. He is talked of, and it is something for the Essex an to be talked of for the Presidency, if only by the greenbackers.

What to do about the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation entanglement, is a ques-tion which the President now has under serious consideration. The hostile partisans of the Democratic majority have voted to appropriate for the maintenance of the Govern-ment's foreign representation an amount so small as to seriously cripple the service; while the Senate has refused consent to these reductions on the ground that they are below the amount fixed by existing laws. Conference committees have been appointed, but they are at a dead-lock, and the prospect is that after the 30th of June, the end of the fiscal year, the Ministers and Consuls will have to forego all salary or else resign and come home, leaving the Government wholly

An issue of veracity is raised between Mr. JAMES GOODSPEED, editor of the Joliet Republican, and Penitentiary Commissioner Southwenth. The former printed a state-ment that an attempt had been made to secure the support of his paper for BEVERIDGE by the offer of the Penitentiary printing or the payment of money outright. This was denied in writing by each of the Commis-sioners in turn, whereupon Mr. Goop-areed returns to the charge in an affidavit duly sworn to, in which he describes the circumstances under which the bribe was offered, and swears to oner Southworth as the man who offered it. So far, the editor has the best of it, having made his statement under oath; and, moreover, proffers of patronage or ex-pressions of willingness to "chip in" and help run newspapers are electioneering exents quite in the BEVERIDGE fashion. It will require some tall swearing to remove the impression that somebody has lied, and that it is not the Joliet editor either.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular Saturday. Provisions were quiet and firm; grain active and lower. Mess pork closed steady, at \$20.90 for June and \$21.12 for July. Lard closed 10c per 100 hs higher, at \$12.50 for June and \$12.60@12.621 for July. Meats were firm, at 7% for boxed shoulders, 11c for do short ribs, and 11% for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at more active and unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was in light demand and firm. Wheat closed 1c lower, at \$1.032 for May and \$1.042 for June. Corn closed to lower, at 462c for May and 45% for June. Oats closed steady, at Rye was at 67 to for May and 58c for June. Hogs were active and 5c higher, inferior to extra

erate demand at easy prices-common to choice quoted at \$3.50@5.25. Sheep were scarce and firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.50 in greenbacks at the

The late City Treasurer, happening to be in New York, has caused himself to be intervie wed under the name of the "Hon." DAN O'Hana by a reporter of the New York Times. He took occasion to say one or two good words for ex-Mayor Colvin and a great many good words for himself. We have no objections to Mr. O'HARA's adver-tising himself at the expense of indorsing Mr. Colvin, but we must protest against his leading astray the New York Times, and through it the people of that city, by a misstatement of the case. He told the reporter that "the trouble was largely attributable hostility of the 'partisan press' to Mr. Con-VIN," though the fact is that Colvin has had the constant and servile support of a morning newspaper and an evening newspaper, and part of the time of a German daily. Mr. O'HARA also told the Times reporter that, Judge Dicker having declined to pas judgment on account of his previous position as Corporation Counsel, "three Judges were in favor of and three opposed to Mayor Con-VIN holding over." Mr. O'HARA knows very well that the Supreme Court Judges never expressed themselves one way or the other as to a preference for Mr. Colvin or opposition to him, and that they never had an opportunity for such an expression. Three of them declined to favor compelling the Common Council to call an election before the Council had refused to do it, and this was the entire case. Mr. O'HARA seems to authorize the announcement in the Times that he will be the candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket of this State next fall, and probably a delegate to the Na tional Democratic Convention at St. Louis. Perhaps the State Democratic Convention will have something to say about all this, and Mr. O'Hana will probably not help on his ambition very much by misrepresent tions in behalf of Mr. Colvin.

HOW BRISTOW CAN EXTEND THE REPUB-The Republican party when organized

twenty-odd years ago, was, of necessity, lin

ited in its membership to the non-slavehold-ing States. It was true that in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, there were a few brave men who dared to oppose the overruling power which slavery exerted In Maryland and in Missouri the BLAIR family was avowedly Republican, as was the Bristow family in Kentucky. The union of the slaveholding population and the forma-tion of the Republican party was a necessity. The Union element at the South, at a late date, was much greater than the Republican party. Practically, it was in the majority in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, all of which had bee old Whig States, and, until the combination to protect slavery, had been as strongly op posed to the Democratic party as were Ver mont and Massachusetts. Since the War has been a Republican organization in all the former slaveholding States, but between the intensity of the Democratic-Confederate sentiment, aided by the disreputable conduct of so many of the carpetbag adventurers who have robbed the people of the South both white and colored in the name of Freedom and Equal Rights, the great mass of the native white population may be said to be, voluntarily or involuntarily, acting with the Democratic party. There are exceptions: In Maryland there is a large native white population which is actively and avowedly hostile to the Democratic party. In Kentucky, under the lead of the Union-Republicans, a large white population, embracing many of the ablest and most respectable families of the State. is enrolled as Republicans, and to a similar extent the same thing is true in West Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, and in sections of North Carolina : so in Delaware there are s good many white Republicans, but not enough in any of them to constitute, with

passed away, and with it whatever necessity nay have originally existed for the Repub lican party to be a "sectional" party in a geographical sense. The old, inborn opposiion to the State-Sovereignty Democratic pary prevails among the people at the South as it did in times when the South gave as many Whig votes for President as it did Democratic. The color-line in the politics of the cotton States has reduced the Republican party there to a small handful of whites an the negro population, and the ascendency of these having been overturned, they are rapidly falling under the political control and influence of their white Confederate States-Rights neighbors. Though there have been some 800,000 colored men added to the roll of voters, and the mass of these reside in the old slaveholding States, there is at this time but one of these sixteen States which can be expected, under even the most favorable circumstances, to give an electoral vote for any Republican candidate for President except Bristow. After the next Presidential election the Governors and Legisatures of all these States will be Democratic Confederate, and each of these States will be represented by two State-Sovereignty Senators. These Southern States have 131 lectoral votes, excluding South Carolina, and we submit whether it is wisdom, or whether it can be wholly just, for the Republican party to pursue such a policy as will cause these States to remain in antagonism to Republicanism and an unfailing source of

Slavery, with all its appendages, has

prodigious Democratic strength. The Republican party is now about to ominate a candidate for President, and it is immaterial what resolutions may be passed, the people will accept the candidate as em bodying and indicating the policy of the party in the future administration of the Government. The candidate is to be the platform. If Mr. Conkling or Mr. Morton be the candidate, it will require no resolutions to assure the people that the Southern States are to be ruled by force, and that the rule of the bayonet must be continued; that the carpet-bag adventurers are to be protect-ed in their plunder of the country, and that the whole white population is to be forced in self-defense to remain in opposition to the

Republican party. Is there not a better policy than this? At and following the close of the War, there was a season when the Ku-Klux of Kentucky carried on their operations almost unmolested. The lives of negroes were held no more sacred than if they were wild beasts, and voting on their part was a perilous undertaking. The United States had a law officer, native Kentuckian, a life-long radical Reput lican; as District-Attorney he made war on

selling at \$6.80@7.60. Cattle were in mod- down, prosecuted and convicted them, and in a brief time, Ku-Kluxism disappear from Kentucky, and to-day black men can ote in Louisville with more safety and less interference than they can in Indianapolis. A strong white population has been gathered into the Republican party, and life and lib-erty, peace and freedom in the exercise of all political rights, are secure and una Kentucky, though that State has never een put under martial law, or its Governor

inducted by armed forces. The people of the South of all parties re spect Mr. BRISTOW. They know him to be rave, able, and honest. Though a Union soldier and a Republican, he is known them to have never had the least sympathy with "State-Sovereignty," secession, of the theories of the "lost cause." He has been opposed to them inflexibly from the first, and has never pretended to have any views in common with them. They know his ability and his integrity, and, should h be nominated at Cincinnati, it would furnish the immediate occasion for the division of the white population those States on the old Democratic and anti-Democratic lines, and the consolida under the Republican organization of a pow erful white opposition to the Democrati State-Sovereignty party. Many of the old Whig party, and all the Union sentiment, ding some of the old Democratic party would in all probability support Bristow the polls, because he is essentially a believe in the supremacy of the law, and who can bring to its enforcement a vigor that can dispense with martial law and carpet-bay

obbery. The peculiar position of the Republic party at this time is significant. It is in political minority in fifteen of the presen sixteen States which were slaveholding when the War broke out. These States have 131 electoral votes, leaving the Democratic party inder the necessity of obtaining but fifty four additional votes to elect their Presiden It probably compels the Republican part to carry all the large Northern States or suf fer defeat. It secures to the Democrati party from one section of the Union mor than one-third of the members of the Hou of Representatives, and thirty votes out of the seventy-four in the Senate. Would it not be better policy to have a Republican party in these State,—a party of nativ whites who, uniting with the bulk of th colored men, would break up the exclusive Democratic supremacy, would afford the placks the fullest protection, and make the Republican party as wide-spread as the

imits of the Union? .

Is there any candidate except Brosro who, while stronger than any other at the North, can reach so deeply into the con idence and support of the anti-Democratic ement in the South, or who can do so mu o build up a powerful white wing to the Republican party in the South? Such an or ranization can be secured in the South with BRISTOW for leader, which for all time to ome will constitute a breakwater to th Democratic flood in that section.

THE MAYORALTY ISSUE It seems now pretty certain that ex-Mayor Colvin's legal advisers will apply to the Cir cuit Court for a writ of quo scarranto, in quiring by what authority Mayor Hoyne assumes to exercise the functions of his office. This is a proper proceeding if Mr. Colvin thinks he has been unjustly and unlawfully ousted, and it is the only legal and order way in which he can seek a remedy or recover the office. It is a mistake to presume, however, that this proceeding is brought about by any sort of back-down compromise on the part of Mayor Hoyne, or any conces sion that in the least sacrifices the interests of the people whom he represents, or belit office to which he was elected. Mayor Horne has, we suppose, agreed to contest as defendant any suit that Colvin may bring against him, and this he would do as a matter of right and duty in any event. It may be, too, that Mr. Hoyne has agreed not to appeal the case if it be decided versely to him in the Circuit Court, and such an agreement is entirely proper. If the udgment of the Court shall be that there was no vacancy in the office of Mayor, that Mr. Hoyne was not properly elected, and that the Council had no right to canvass his vote and declare him Mayor, it would be useless to appeal for even the term which Colvin claims would expire before a decision from the Suprem Bench could be obtained. All that Mayor HOYNE can agree to is to defend his right to the office as against any claimant or preten er, and to abide by the decision of the Court like a peaceable citizen. This is all that the people have a right to expect.

We cannot conceive that a number of in elligent, legal gentlemen like the five Judges of the Circuit Court of this county will decide that Mr. Colvin has any authority to hold the office of Mayor eighteen months beyond the term for which he was elected in the face of a constitutional prohibition of the ex-tension of official terms, or that the failure of the Council to call an election can vitiate an election properly conducted, or that the people have not a right to choose the chief executive officer of the city at a general elecion after the expiration of the term of an officer previously elected to serve a specified time. But if the judgment of the Court shall give a legal indorsement o Mr. Colvin's pretensions, there will be no disposition on the part of There will be no effort to intimidate Colvin by the use of a police force. There will be no packing of ward meetings to browbeat Colvin's advocates in the Council. There will be no resort to any of the bravado and bullyragging which Mr. Colvin has adopted toward Mr. Hoyne and his supporters. The continuation of Colvin in office for another year will be a serious blow at the credit and prosperity of the city, and will seriously deay or impede the work of retrenchment and reform which the people have determined and entered upon; but, nevertheless, there will be a quiet submission, and Mr. Colvin can take such satisfaction as he may in hold ing an office against the wishes of the peo-

ple another year after his time is out. Meanwhile it will be well for the city officers and heads of departments to recogn the real significance of this proposed quo warranto proceeding. It is an acknowledgment for the time being that Mr. Hoxxe is acting as Mayor, and it is an inquiry by what warrant he so acts. Pending this in quiry and awaiting a judicial decision, Mr. HOYNE is the Mayor, and is entitled to the allegiance and co-operation of all those who are engaged in the city's service. The judgment in the case will probably be rendered so promptly that there will be no occasion for a collision between the two claimants but, if any question of authority arises, Mr HOYNE is the Mayor until a competent Court shall have set aside his claims. This will these Ku-Klux; he followed them to have been acknowledged on all sides as soon the mountains, pursued and hunted them as Mr. Couvin shall have applied for his

writ, and no city official or employe should ndertake either directly or indirectly to dis-

THE SILVER QUESTION. The New York Nation suggests that there danger that the silver small-change issue will prove abortive for any practical, perma nent good, for two reasons: 1. That silve coin is likely to fall to a value in gold less than that of the greenback, in which case it will become "rogues' money"; 2. Because it may rise above greenbacks in value in gold, in which case it will be hoarded or exported, as it is supposed a large amount of it now is. The subsidiary silver coins (those less than a dollar) of the United States have a coin value at the lowest rate to which silver bullion has fallen, of over 10 per cent more than bullion, and therefore are in no danger of being exported. They may be hoarded, to some extent; but there can be no question that their presence and circulation even in limited quantities has broken the once raging fever for an unlimited issue of irredeemable greenbacks. The actual sight and handling of the silver coin, something which was wholly un-familiar to more than half the present generation, has largely destroyed the halluc that a stamped piece of paper not redeemable at any time or place was better than coin. The tangible, shining metal, has exploded the shinplaster dream. There is no question that if silver will buy

more gold than greenbacks, the silver will only circulate in the absence of the paper. The fractional currency being retired, small silver coins will of necessity be the exclusive currency in all payments of less than a dollar. There are no coins of the old standard American dollar now issued, nor have there been for over twenty years. There is no reason why the silver coinage should not include the standard dollar weighing 412} grains, of the regular fineness; and there is no reason why, instead of hoarding in the sinking fund, the latter may not, at the rate of thirty millions of dollars annually, be put into silver dollars, and paid out in exchange for greenbacks to whoever might want them. This would have the double effect of keeping the greenbacks at par with the standard sil ver dollar, and put an end to the double fluctuation of silver and greenbacks. The decline in silver was the result of a panic, and already there has been a partial recovery. It may not advance to the price in gold it had in 1853, which it maintained until 1871, but that it will advance beyond the present rate there can be no question. An increase in the demand for gold, a slight falling off in its production, and an increase in the production of silver and its demonetization in Germany, created a disturbance in their relative values which has already begun to

settle down to something like a perma We have occasion for a comparatively large sum of silver for token currency of all the denominations less than one dollar. We think the country can readily absorb, and is prepared to do so, silver dollars of the standard weight equal to at least half the amount of the greenbacks, and even to the extent of superseding all the small notes of the banks. So long as this coin is put forth at the rate of say thirty millions of dollars year (the amount now put annually into the sinking fund), there is not much likelihood of there being any such conflict between it and paper as to produce any alarm or disturbance, nor is there any danger of the country getting tired of it. It has contributed largely to the cure of the greenback or rag-baby fever, and should be continued until there is a complete recovery.

CONNECTICUT'S CHANCE. If it were the custom to hang out truth-ful signs from public edifices, there would dave been displayed from the Connecticu State-House during the last month a legend to this effect : "For sale : A United State Senatorship. Terms, part cash, part promises of offices. To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder." The sale is over, and the office is to be handed to-morrow to Mr. TILIAM H. BARNUM, highest bidder, whos only competitor was JAMES E. ENGLISH. The wrangle between these two was a long and bitter one, and the New York Tribune throws the following light upon the manne

in which the contest was carried on: This much seems beyond dispute, that Mr. Burn had sundry interviews with Senator Excuse, the result of which was that the latter-visited Hartford a short time before the election, and paid down \$10,000 for the use of the State Committee in the approaching election, which amount was subsequently doubled, making his contribution \$20,000. Mr. Bannum was to meet his rival in the presence of Mr. Bunn, but failed to do so, yet managed to transfer a like sum of \$20,000 to the coffers of the Committee. Mr. S. F. Bnown, the nominal dis penser of this snug little sum, admits that he knew at that time that Mr. ENGLISH was labo a delusion, but insists that his business was to carry the State, taking the tools wherever he could find them. He has been since quite prominent in usging Mr. Bannum's claims, and is charged wit having everywhere represented to the "workers that it was "BARNUM's money" they were hand

Although both contestants came down with the same amount, it is evident that Mr. Ban-NUM's contribution was most judiciously expended, for he has obtained the nomination, and now he expects again to use his Sena torship for the protection of his business interests in Connecticut. It is a matter of common notoriety that his only appearances at Washington have been when there was a chance to draw pay. His district has always been unrepresented save on the Treasury accounts. He has represented nothing but his money, and he has never been in his seat save when it was necessary to vote to protect his business.

There is now one great chance for Connec ticut. The dissatisfied Democratic minority have an admirable precedent for bolting. In 1872, when the Republican caucus nominated Gen. HAWLEY for Senator, the minority joined with the Democrats in re-electing Senator FERRY. Cannot the minority of the dominant party now join with the Republic-ans in placing in the Senate some man in the State who has some reputation as a statesnan and who is honest? If the 75 Democrats in the cancus who voted against BARNUM are willing to unite with the Republican minority, they can select a statesman who will represent the interests of their State infinitely better than BARNUM. There is Gen. HAW-LEY, for instance, who would honor the State in the Senate. If he is too radical a Republican for the two minorities to unite upon, there is DAVID A. WELLS, one of the ablest and purest men in the country, who is not a partisan, and who would act for the best interests of his State and the whole country, upon whom they could compromise. The are many others in Connecticut upon whom they might unite, who would represent the State with more honor and usefulness than

this man BARNUM. The passage of the Irish Sunday bill in the English Parliament is a matter of more than ordinary interest. In 1867 a law was then opened until 6 o'clock, when they were again closed for the night. In the large cities they were kept open until 8 p. m. This has been the law for the past eight or nine years, and it has had the approval of the bulk of the people and of the whole clergy, who are very powerful in Ireland. It has been obeyed in good faith, and there has been no attempt to resist it. It is in fact con-sidered disreputable in Ireland to lay round whisky shops on the Sabbath. The bill which has just passed was an amendment providing for the closing of the liquor shops altogether on Sunday. The Irish mem-bers of Parliament, without regard to party,-Conservatives, Radicals and Home Rulers,-voted almost solid for it, and with the aid of the English and Scotch Liberals gave it 224 votes, while 167 English Tories voted against the resolution. The Government was thus badly defeated,-the first defeat the Tories have sustained coming into power; and, what is not a little singular, on an issue to open the liquor-shops in England and Scotland more hours on Sunday than the law allowed at the time. The London Times expresses its astonish ment at the refusal of the Tories to concede the request of the representatives of all par-ties in Ireland in the following strong language: "An earnest has been given of fair treatment of the Irish local feeling, which may be trusted to bear good fruit, and it is only astonishing that the Government should have wantonly exposed themselves to defeat by throwing away so admirable an opportunity for reconciliation." Perhaps a more stonishing feature of the bill is its sharp contrast with the sentiments of the Irish in this country. In Chicago, New York, and other cities the Irish are in favor of keeping open the whisky-shops all day Sunday, and ill night Sunday, and every other day in the

THE SLANDERER BOWEN. The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of New York, has shown eminent good sense in declining to be the repository of what Mr. Bowen knows BEECHER scandal. It will be renembered that at the recent interview of Bowen with Plymouth Church he made a proposition to tell Dr. TAYLOR, in Mr. BEECH-ER's presence, all that he knew about the and that the church unanimo accepted the proposition, evidently knowing that Dr. Taylon would decline any such invitation. Such appears to be the case, and it might have been anticipated. The proposition was absurd upon the face of it, and n one but an idiot would have made himself a party to it. It would have settled nothing. much as it was stipulated by Bowen, and the stipulation was accepted by the church, that after Mr. TAYLOB had been made th safe for the keeping of Bowen's gossip, rumors, and slanders, then the safe should be locked up; in other words, TAYLOR was never to mention what he had heard. Such a proposition would not only close Mr. TAYLOR' mouth as to what was confided to him, but would also debar him from expressing any opinion upon the case. Mr. TAYLOR mys, very pertinently: "It is my earnest desire that Plymouth Church may soon see the end of its trials; but a responsibility which may be properly and constitutionally assumed by a mutual council should not be laid upon any one man, and therefore I am constrained to decline the request which has been made to me." The public will not only commend

Mr. Taylor's course in Bowen's proposition, but it will also arrive at the conclusion from Bowen's squirming and evasions that he knows nothing, and has for some time been playing the role of a hypocritical braggart. It is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion from Bowen's manner and actions. An honest, straightforward man, possessed of facts sufficient to exonerate himself from serious charges against his reputation and to save the suspicion of being a common slanderer, would find some way of placing his defense before the public in such a manner that the public could judge of its sufficiency. A man who states a slander publicly, boasts that he knows it to be true, and then refuses to prove it when the opportunity is offered him, is no better than a slanderer himself.

The educational excitement in France still continues, and that our readers may keep up with each step in the movement, we note the fact that M. Waddington, the Minister of Public Instruction and author of the pending educational bill, delivered recently an address at the closing meeting of the delegates of the learned societies of the Sorbonne, in which he expressed some ideas upon Secondary Education. He laid down as one feature of the Republican programme the deter mination to remedy in the Departments the insufficiency of scholastic institutions, and also announced that much attention was being paid to drawing and design. As to the question of Primary Education, M. WADDINGron said:

Many sensible people are casting about to profit by the experience of other countries, in the hope that France may be able to derive some advantageous hints from her neighbors. We shall certainly do something to complete our primary system, but we shall advance prudently. To go so far as to de-cree compulsory education at once would be not only a foolish, but a delusory step. It would be to only a foolish, but a delusory step. It would not to oblige the head of a family to send his children to school without providing the means of his doing so. We must perforce wait until new vitality and the creation of new schools place education at the door of all. Then, indeed, may instruction be rendered compulsory, the parent having no longer an excuse for refusing to his child mental any more than hodily sustenance. than bodily sustenance

Both the Journal Officiel and the Republique Française have warmly indorsed the address, and the latter speaks of its author in the following eulogistic strain:

ly alive to the importance of the duties which de-volve upon a Minister of Public Instruction in a Republican country. He has now shown that he is fully competent to discharge them. The Govern-ment of the Republic, he says, is resolved to mainment of the Republic, he says, is resolved to main-tain the rights of the State, while respecting all that is sacred to the religious conscience of the na-tion. It respects at one and the same time the robe of the professor and the cassock of the priest. This is a Republican Minister's true language, which France will applaud. France has confidence, to use the words of M. Waddington, that the Re-public of 1875, our deer and same Republic. public of 1875, our dear and young Republic, will endow the country with long years of prosperity, of glory, and of greatness.

We presume that there is no particula point in the Government counsel's making any special effort in the trial of the Munn cas to elicit from the witnesses the exact amounts of money they contributed to Messrs, REHM and HESING, but we cannot see the purpose of these witnesses in underestimating these payments. MILLER, for instance, "thought he had paid Hesmo and REHM about \$20,000 or \$25,000," while his partner admitted that the amount may have been as high as \$30,000. Now it seems to be generally understood that this firm paid the blackmailers \$47,000. So with the firm of ROELLE & JUNKER. One of them admitted that the firm had robbed the Government of \$100,000 and perhaps \$200,000—a slight discrepancy passed by which all whisky shops in the while the general impression, from what is rural districts of Ireland were closed on known of the operations of the Ring, is that the aggregate frauds in which this firm was

interested were in the neighborhood of \$500 .-000. There is also an impression that of this the blackmailers got about \$150,000, while ROELLE testifies that he paid HESING \$10,000, and JUNKER says that he paid REHM \$25,000. In answering general questions, and estimat-ing general amounts, there ought to be (for the satisfaction of the public) some effective means of sharpening up the memory of these distillers and rectifiers. It may not be neces sary to make out the Government's case, bu it will be well, nevertheless, that the public shall know the full extent of the operation which were carried on for three years under the auspices of the leaders of the People's Party in this city.

THE FUTURE CURRENCY SUPPLY.

The FUTURE CURRENCY SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The Tribuins.

Chicago, May 12.—A gentleman Intely visiting here, who occupies a prominent position in the financial world as the result of a superb talent and continuous unswerving adherence to the true principles of fiduciary management, occupying a front rank in the banking world, expressed his opinion in favor of the retention of the greenback as a permanent part of the circulating medium, which would have to consist of greenbacks, National Bank notes, and gold, the greenbacks redeemable at Washington, the National Bank notes at the place of issue. The specie necessary to bringing the greenbacks to par with gold must be accumulated until that is reached; but should the process occupy an unreasonable time, this would indicate a redundancy of the issue, and reductions in the volume must be made until par is reached, as has been done in France. The banks should keep one-half of their reserve always in greenbacks, which would practically be a combination of the strength of the Government and the banks to give the highest possible credit and security to the paper portion of the currency or circulating medium until a more perfect system is discovered. A few friends who listened to the views condensed above will feel obliged by your adding this brief statement to your ample record of the financial discussion.

If our correspondent has given the views of

If our correspondent has given the views of the "prominent financier" correctly, we regret to say we fail to see therein a rational measur of reform. The plan of a mixed currency of gold, greenbacks, and bank-notes is what we have had for years. We have had also a bankredemption in greenbacks. There has been no trouble on that score. The only thing new i the redemption of greenbacks at Washington Redemption in what ? If the greenbacks are to be redeemed in gold, how is the Governme obtain its gold ? To levy taxes to raise gold and lay it away idle, is equivalent to paying per cent interest on the amount hoarded. I gold be obtained by the sale of bonds, then tha is equivalent to borrowing the money at interest. In what is that better than funding the greenbacks directly in bonds? If the green-backs when redeemed in gold are to be paid out again, how is the Government to get them into circulation unless it be to buy gold, or buy bonds; and if as fast as they are put out they are returned for redemption, where is the gold to be obtained, unless it be to sell bonds or

reenbacks ? There is no trouble about the bank-note circulation; that is secured by an equivalent of \$108 in gold for each \$90 of notes. They can be redeemed at any moment,—in the irredeemable greenbacks. Our correspondent overlooks the fact that it is impossible for any Government to keep a paper circulation of its own rates at par with gold. It has never yet been done, and our Jovernment is not likely to prove an exception.

The currency in France is not a Government currency. The Government borrowed bank notes of the bank, and authorized it to issue notes in excess of its ordinary circulation. As the Government repays the loan in installments the bank destroys the potes, and the certainty of their redemption and retirement within a fixed date has kept the bank-notes practicall at par. The whole Government debt will b repaid in 1878, and the bank will then resume specie payments legally, as it has already done

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER S. MACOMB Mai. ALEXANDER S. MACOMB. the son Maj.-Gen. Macomb, who preceded Gen. Scott as Commander-in-Chief of the United tates Army, died suddenly in New York City few days ago of heart disease in the rooms of the Union Club. He entered West Point at the age of 15, graduated in 1835, and entered the rvice as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons. He served in frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth from 1835 to 1837 as Adjutant. From 1837 to 1840 he was Aide-de-Camp to his father. In 1841 he resigned his position. He married Miss Kearney of New York, a sister of the elder of whom is Mrs. FREDERIC FANE, the wife of an English army officer.
HIRAM GARRETTSON, OF CLEVELAND.

A dispatch from Cleveland, dated May 8, anounces the death of HIRAM GARRETTSON, the evening before, of heart disease. Mr. GARRETT-son was a prominent business man of Cleve-land, and at the time of his death President of the Second National Bank. His age was 59. In 1873 he was appointed a Commissioner on the part of the United States to the Vienna Exposition, and upon the removal under a cloud of Chief-Commissioner Van Buren, was chosen to succeed him. He was the leading American in Vienna at the time of the Exposition, and his commanding appearance made him one of the most remarked. He was one of the delegates from his district to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Cincinnati next mouth. His place in the Convention will

Among other deaths recently reported are hose of the Hon. STEPHEN B. LEONARD, the founder of the Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette and a representative in Congress four years; of Theodore C. Peters, who was formerly an agricultural writer for the New York Tribune and State Assessor of New York for ten years and of John A. SEARING, who represented the First New York District in Congress in 1864-65. The ladies, bless 'em, of the Women's Union

of Cambridge, Mass., do not clamor for female suffrage, and yet they have entered the political field animated by the true missionary spirit.
All, of course, because of this being the Centennial year, they have been conning Colonial history, and comparing the country one hundred years ago with the country of to-day, the which has moved them, as aforesaid, to enter the political field. They have made their advent there, at the manner of political medication in the country of the manner of political medication. after the manner of political missionaries from time out of mind, by issuing an address recking the evils that have crept into our political systhe evils that have crept into our political sys-tem, and proposing their panacea. The evils they very clearly perceive and designate, to wit: The machine system, an irredeemable paper cur-rency, a tariff imposed for special private bene-fit, and Governmental abuses in certain Southern States, etc. The remedy proposed, however, is the feature of the address. Everybody with half an eye can point out evils and abuses in our political system that need correction, but how to correct them is the conundrum that staggers the wisest and best. That is the problem for the to correct them is the conundrum that staggers the wisest and best. That is the problem for the statesmen, which seems to have occurred to these patriotic ladies when they had done cataloguing the evils to be remedied. So instead of elaborating the remedial programme themselves, they hit upon the plan of inviting the statesmen to do that same. Accordingly they have made out a list of living American statesmen almost as complete as the Congressional men almost as complete as the Congressional directory itself, including men of the most irre concilable difference of views, Got. TILDEN and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, President WOOLSEY and Speaker Kerr, Wade Hampton and Carl Schurz, Gen. Jo Johnston and Charles O'CONOR, and so on down to some very small people. The Cambridge Women's Union loes not appeal to them directly, but to the women of Boston, to join with the Women's Union in invoking these statesmen, "irrespective of parties, to meet in the name of patriotism, in conference as soon as possible or patriotism. parties, to meet in the name of patriotism, in conference, as soon as possible, on the state of the country, and after due deliberation to unite on such a declaration of principles as may serve for a guide to all those seeking political truth, and possibly as a new departure for the political conventions themselves." The wonder is that nobody ever thought of it before, and that it remained for these ladies to prescribe that

sovereign specific for our political file, a con-

Cincinnatians have been furbishing up thet

reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, though what they rake up from out the past reflects little lustre upon them. In 1857, it appears, he visible ed that smoke-befogged town to engage in a great law-suit, in which he was eminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, th great law-suit, in which he was oppor EVERDY JOHNSON. In homely West Mr. Lincoln was "no slouch" of a lawyer, at the older members of the Illinois Bar can testify; in fact was not only a great advocate, but really a great lawyer, possessed in the highest degree of the close, analytic power, and the faculty of seizing firmly upon the main point involved and rejecting extraneous matters, which, by the way, are the distinguishing traits of the great lawyer everywhere. His homely manner, which, as the world now recognizes, was but a combination of native modesty and Western frankness without a particle of rude brusquerie, was los upon the fat-witted folk with brought into contact there, and he was elbowed aside and smubbed as a Western pettifogger. Two years later, after his memorable canva-with Douglas had made him one of the mos prominent figures in national affairs, he was invited to Cincinnati to address a great political gathering, and was received with considerable make sufficient impression upon the Porto-politans to assure him against shabby treatment by them. In June following, after his nomina-

by them. In June following, after his nomination for the Presidency, he received from the proprietors of the Burnet House the following dunning epistle:

Cincinnati, June 5, 1860.—The Hon. A. Lincola-Dean Sia: We are extremely sorry to be under the necessity of calling your attention to the inclosed bill during your sojourn at the Burnet in September last; but it appears there is no remedy left us other than to advise you of its never having been paid. We relied upon the Republican Committee, but as yet have not been able to find ary one willing to take the responsibility of paying same. Consequently advise you in the premises. Very respectfully yours, Johnson, Saunders & Co.

The inclosed bill is as follows:

Burnet House, Circunnati, Sept. 10, 1800—

seem to have been as expert in the act of mat-ing out big bills as their programme for the approaching Couvention shows them to be The amount of the bill seems to have rather

The amount of the bill seems to have rather startled Mr. Lincoln, whose habits were of the simplest sort, and he thus wrote a friend at Cincinnati about it, inclosing the bill:

Now, this may Le right, but I have a slight suspicion of it for two or three reasons. First, when lieft I called at the office of the hotel, and was then distinctly told the bill "was settled," was "all right," or words to that effect. Secondly, it seems a little steep that board and parior from Saturday, 7½ p. m., to Monday, 10½ a.m., for a man, woman, and one small child should be \$37.50. Thirdly, we had no extra supper, unless having tea in our room the first evening was such. We were in the house over the time of five menis, three only of which we took in the house. We did not once dine in the house. As to when, liquors, and cigars, we had none—absolutally none. These hast may have been in Room 15, by order of Committee, but I do not recollect them at all. Please look into this and write me. I can and will pay it if it is right, but I do not wish to be "diddled." Please do what you do quietly, having no fuss about it. Yours, very truly,

A little inquiry elicited the interesting infor-

A little inquiry elicited the interesting infor mation that the Reception Committee's drinks, cigars, parlor, etc., had been charged to Mr. cigars, parlor, etc., had been charged to Mr. Lincoln personally, besides his own bill, at the exorbitant rate of about \$10 per day. Cincinnatians, however, about this time had begun to discover that Mr. Lincoln was many sizes larger than the rural pettifogger they had taken him for, and that hotel bill was suddenly settled before Mr. Lincoln could be drawn upon for the amount justly due.

The Lost Cause survives lustily in North Care lina, to judge from the speeches delivered in the Confederate cemetery at Charlotte on the 10th inst., being their memorial chy. The orator of the occasion was the Rev. I. TAYLOR MARTIN, who, in recalling the "issues of 1860-1," said: who, in recalling the "issues of 1830-1," said:
The South is to-day ruled over by the miserable
thrall of Yankeedom; but they cannot muzzle our
chivalry and patriotic devotion to the Lost Cause.
We fought for our rights, but in God's dispensation
we are now vanquished but not cowed.
That perhaps was no less than was to have
been expected of those who had only surrendered their cause at the point of the bayonet
and when it was been lessly less. That extend

and when it was hopelessly lost. That nat pride which prompts men to vindicate their past naturally prevented any admission that the Lost Cause was a wrong cause. Referring to it over the graves of their own dead, who had fallen in behalf of that cause, extravagant enlo gy of it and of them was of course to have been anticipated. But the orator did not stop there; referring to the future he declared:

Slavery was a divine institution, and we mush have that institution or the South will ever be bankrupt. They speak of our cause as the "Lost Cause." If so, shall it be lost forever? No! A new generation has sprung up, and at a not far distant day there will be "Stars and Bars" dosting proudly over our sunny South. In the next political campaign we must, even if in the minority, support a Southern man who will build up our interests and huri the Yankoe pickpockets from our midest. We are to-day united to the Puritanical host by an artificial tie; but we are a distinct people, and tood and the right will enable us to show the world the truth and the equity of our claims. Our statesmen now in Congress are the cream of that body, and are the only element that refects credit on the United States. Is it nest better to hang on to the "Lost Cause" than to stayin a Government of corruption?

It is gratifying to learn that to this latter query a few in the crowd responded "No," while the rest maintained an ominous silence. All evidently felt that the orator had said too much, and yet at last probably he only ex-

much, and yet at last probably he only ex-pressed the sentiment of nine-tenths of his hearers, but which they feel it is foolish to avow because hopelessly cherished. There is nothing alarming about such utterances as these; but they seem to reveal more clearly the true sen ments of the constituency represented by the Confederates in Congress, whose utterances, through such men as BEN HILL, so startled the

The Union League Club of New York, through the malice and petty spite of a small handful of its members, has displayed the execrable tasts to blackball Secretary Bristow, whose name had been proposed as an honorary member This disreputable action does not reflect upo the Club as a whole, however. There are about the Club as a whole, however. There are about 2,000 members in the Club, but at this meeting there were only 124 members present, 113 of whom voted for the Secretary and 12 against him. If the whole membership had been pre-ent it is hardly probable that the negative vote would have been increased 12 more. It is evi-dent that the blackballing of Secretary Bristow arose from one of two sources. It was either a arose from one of two sources. It was either a mean and petty way of giving expression to partisan animosities by the Conkling faction, or, as is more probable, he was blackballed by members of the Custom-House Ring, who are engaged in smuggling and swindling the revenue, and took this occasion to revenge themselves upon him for his efforts to break up their crooked business. Whatever may have been the object, it cannot reflect any discredit upon Secretary Bristow, but it does reflect discredit upon the Club, a little handful of whose members have thus secretly vented their spite. Not one of them would have dared to vote openly against him. Not one of them now has sufficient compare to state that he voted express him. The him. Not one of them now has age to state that he voted against him. The people of this country will not place it to his discredit, but will rather regard it as an additional testimonial to his honesty and efficiency, that he has aroused the wrath of the New York Custom-House Ring.

The nomination of Barnum (not the showman) as United States Senator by the Connecticut Democratic caucus, is spoken of by the Eastern papers as one of the most corrupt transactions that ever occurred in New England. It seems to have been on a level with the election of Senators by carpet-bag Legislatures in the South. The cautious-spoken New York Times save:

Times says:

Nobody was talked of but Barnum and English, and the issue between these two men was purely one of cash paid or not paid. Barnum claims the cuclioneer took his bid, and the Sendorsh was knocked down to him. Exultsu, with an above of justice, complains that his bid was not the complains the complains the complains the complains the complains the complains the complaint that his bid was not the complaint that the complaint that his bid was not the complaint that th

man's. This is the very latest or

The discussion in Great Britain Titles act has led to an exam ancient records, from which it ap Queen was prohibited, "Our Sover being used instead, and which late lained by VICTORIA. It has also bee that in the third century (A. D. press VICTORIA, wife of Bono. Breat Britain as Empress of the of course, was during the Roman constitutes no precedent, but it is consoling to the advocates of the li-and dates back so far that its antique lmost as good as an act of Parli

We are pleased to see that the Gran, after a more careful examples of the Bristow's record and anteced that he is reliable and all right. We cannot but feel satisfied w political record, as set forth by we can say honestly and heart audgment of the Republican Con

A set of false teeth is exhibited at bough he could not tell one. Miss Annie Arch, daughter of nglish agricultural agitator ade ber debut as a preacher.

Until the reign of the Empress kerchiefs were never publicly used even then the word was avoided in Fred Douglass cannot tell within a old he is. His birth was not consid

Mrs. Woodhull wants a person to
the advertising department of her p
"properly represent the views of
the social question."
Dom Pedro's attention was direct
ndeiphia militia, who were appealed.

adelphia militia, who were appoint at the opening of the Centennial immediately inquired for "le Gene The Cincinnati Commercial interprete of the Parton marriage-bill to my ofter in Massachusetts a man mi young lady, educate her, and then a lady may not adopt a youth and it

When Charlotte Cushman played a Sonthern city, many years ago, struck in the last act at beholding to the darkies led on the stage as her dience did not manifest ion or displeasure. When Richard Wagner dies we t

contreversies over the authorship of sitions. All his works are copied by lawaki, who, by long practice, has of handwriting as like that of the one pea is to another.

The Galveston News is dispe Hartford Courant's learned article Chickens by Hand." It says an enter man can raise more chickens. sman can raise more chickens by h home from prayer-meeting than the Courant could raise with all his scien The statement that Mr. Valentine jail in England for indecent assault, confinement in prison has been con wife, who seems disposed to try the in a newspaper-tribunal. Mr. Bake self hope for any rehabilitation in I

The London Saturday Review at on Mr. A. T. Stewart as "late d houseman of New York," but con that "there is a great deal of the that "there is a great deal of the ment up and down in the world, natural that it should make the matter reading the New York description of the funeral, the wriest thinks that "the arrangement must have been highly refreshing to encoesful linen-draper." The Sarticle is unquestionably in as bad the New York Herald.

Mr. Longfellow writes in the pre-installment of "Poems of Places," by him and now in course of publica De Stael has somewhere said that 'maddest of all pleasures.' But we all ing of Rasselas in our hearts. Viewe the Happy Valley of home, a something heavy. native town. . . . I have alw poets my best traveling compani many things that are invisible to Like Orlando in the forest of Ard odes on hawthorns and elegies invest the landscape with a hu

The light that never was on set The consecration and the poet The rule at the Centennial group afty-cent notes shall be taken in mission. A countryman recently himself and wife. The doorkee and directed him to the window when the country was a constant. himself and wife. The doorkee and directed him to the window wh dispensed. The countryman becar having no respect for red-tape he sone: "Take the money and let knock you down." He passed into be good reason why the gateke be allowed to make change, but the bean excuse for refusing the exact for admission, whether in small be ters. Convenience in counting shoof a consideration than the compubile.

The strong speech of Mr. John tion to the annual Woman-Suffragesh Parliament is one of the most of the session thus far. In 1887, for the bill, and his brother Ja-many years recognized as the ge of the measure. Mr. Bright not vote was wrong, and admits that the influence of sympathy wit-admiration for him. He op-nat present because, he say on an assumption which he taily false, namely, that men and arate and hostile classes in the scause he thinks the extension for the bill, and his bro cause and heatile classes in the cause he thinks the extension to women would increase and corruption of elects strife into families, and is litical influence of "priests The New York Nation, to which for the above paragraph of Mr. I says that the Woman-Suffrage moindebted to Mr. Mill for the attenfew years ago, and that his w

philiceopher has been steadily death.

HOTEL ARRIVAL

Palmer House—P. B. Shilabs
ton), Boston; Theodore Shiliabe
E. Cory Thomas, Birmingham,
and M. Gonzalez, San Fransise
and George Young, New Zealand
gow, Scotland; H. Hess au

Mexico; J. H. Conant, J.

Mosa, Sandusky...-Grand Pac
and P. L. Crowell, North Easte
R. F. Peckham, San Jose; C. I.

John Allen, Connecticut; S. P.

State-Auditor C. E. Lippincott,
Simon, St. Louis; John Farring
Gov. T. C. Pound, Wisconsin;
Wayne, Ind...-Tremost House
Secretary United States Rolling
the Hon. J. P. Kidder, M. C., D.

A. Pittsburg; M. Dickson, Hon
land, St. Louis; John Tumer,
H. D. Spearman, Appleton, Wis

Durgee, New York; F. H. Si
Leo Fox, New York; F. H. St.
Leo Fox, New York; C. H.;
Waterbury, Albany; T. B

necticut; C. L. Miller, New Yo

dish, England; J. M. Sterlin

Francisco; M. M. James,

Gordner House—C. W.

delphia; A. W. Goodall,

Tourney, St. Joseph, Mich.; J.

OBIJUARY URG, Pa., May 13.enly at his residence, on Pourt disease. He was on

Cincinnations have been furbishing up that remulaiscences of Mr. Lincoln, though what they take up from out the past reflects little lustre upon them. In 1887, it appears, he vested that smoke-hefogged town to engage is of cost law-soit, in which he was opposed with the law-soit, in which he was opposed with the law-soit, in which he was opposed with the little of a law-yer, the older members of the fillines flar can testify in fact was not only a great advocate, but really a great law-yer, peasessed in the highest degree of the close, analytic power, and the faculty of selecting firmly upon the main point involved, and rejecting extraneous matters, which, by the way, are the distinguishing traits of the great law-yer everywhere. His homely manner, which, as the world now recognizes, was but a combination of native modesty and Western frankness, without a particle of rude brusquerie, was lost upon the fat-witted folk with whom he was brought into contact there, and he was elbowed

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ation in behalf of that cause, extravagant culor of the cause, extravagant culor of the cause, extravagant culor of the cause of course to have seen anticipated. But the orator did not step here; referring to the future he declared!

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cough such men as BEN HILL, so startled the antry.

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only was talked of but Banwus and English to feel between those two men was purel cach paid or unit paid. Banwus lake sensioned took his had, and he sensioned to cache a feel and the sensioned to the sensioned

The discussion in Great Britain over the Royal strikes act has led to an examination of the ancient records, from which it appears that in the eighth and minth sentimines the title Queen was prohibited, "Our Sovereign Lady" being used instead, and which later title is related by Victoria. It has also been discovered that in the third century (A. D. 970) the Empress Victoria, wife of Boxosus, ruled in Breat Britain as Empress of the West. That, prostree, was during the Roman invasion, and rossituteano precedent, but it is wonderfully possible to the advocates of the Imperial title, and dates back so far that its antiquity makes it almost as good as an act of Parliament.

liers, after a more careful examination of Mr. Busrow's record and antecedents, now feels that he is reliable and all right. It remarks: hat he is reliable and all right. It remarks:
We cannot but feel satisfied with Mr. Bristow's
political record, as set forth by The Thingke; and
we can say hone-stly and heartily, that if, in the
judgment of the Republican Convention, Mr. Brisrow is the best nomination to be made, and if he
accepts that non-karation on such platform as the
Convention may frame, he shall have from the Republican the same support which The Trainung
promises to Mr. Blank in the event of his nomimation; and he will find Nebraska voting solid for
him. Nebraska will present no divided front when
the hour of battle comes under such banner and
leadership as the National Convention of the party
may decide upon.

PERSONAL

A set of false teeth is exhibited at the Centennial na eridence that George Washington could act a lie though he could not tell one.

Miss Annie Arch, daughter of the well-known

Inglish agricultural agitator of that name, has made her debut as a preachor.

Until the reign of the Empress Josephine hand-

kerchiefs were never publicly used in France, and even then the word was avoided in refined society. Pred Douglass cannot tell within a few years how old he is. His birth was not considered a matter of much importance, and nobody kept a record

adelphia militia, who were appointed to keep order at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition. He immediately inquired for "le General Boum." The Cincinnati Commercial interprets the recent veto of the Parton marriage-bill to mean that hereafter in Massachusetts a man may not adopt a young lady, educate her, and then marry her, and a lady may not adopt a youth and then become his

m Southern city, many years ago, she was horror-struck in the last act at beholding two veritable lit-tile darkies led on the stage as her children. The sudience did not manifest emotions either of deris-

When Richard Wagner dies we may expect bitter contreversies over the authorship of many compositions. All his works are copied by Joseph Wiendawski, who, by long practice, has acquired a style of handwriting as like that of the great author as one pea is to another.

The Galveston News is disposed to scoff at the Hariford Courant's learned articles on "Haising Chickens by Hand." It says an enterprising freedman can raise more chickens by hand on his way home from prayer-meeting than the editor of the Courant could raise with all his science.

The statement that Mr. Valentias Baker, now in

Courast could raise with all his science.

The statement that Mr. Valentine Baker, now in jail in England for indecent assault, was dying of confinement in prison has been contradicted by his wife, who seems disposed to try the case over again in a newspaper-tribunal. Mr. Baker does not himself hope for any rehabilitation in London society.

The London Saturday Revises snobblashly refers to Mr. A. T. Stewart as "inte dry goods ware-bonseman of New York," but consents to admit that "there is a great deal of the dry goods element up and down in the world, and it is only matural that it should make the most of itself."

After reading the New York Herafal's vulgar description of the funeral, the writer in the Revise thinks that "the arrangements seem such as must have been highly refreching to the mind of a successful linear-draper." The Saturday Revisus wide is unquestionably in as had taste as that of the New York Herafal.

Mr. Longfellow writes in the prefuse to the first installment of "Powers of Places." lately collected by him and now in course of publication: "Mme. 15 State has somewhere and that "reveiting to the saidest of all pleasures." But we all have the longing of Rasseins in our hearts. We are ready to leave the Happy Valley of home, and eager to see something beyond the streets and steeples of our native town.

FOREIGN.

Turkish Troubles the Predeminating Feature of Cable News.

No Inhabitant of Balonica Allowed Egress from the City.

The Grand Duke Alexis to Go

There in a Man-of-War.

Terrible Scenes Attending the Burning of the Theatre at Rouen.

Suspicion that the Manager Was the Incendiary of the Occasion.

BELGRADE, May 14.—The Servian frontier is completely lined by a cordon of Turkish troops. Free ingress or egress is impossible. There is great irritation in official circles here.

great irritation in official circles here.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR.

Berlin, May 14.—The decisions of the conference in the matter of the Turkish troubles will be embodied in a memorandum communicated direct to the Knglish, French, and Italian Governments. The memorandum is drawn up for the purpose of inducing the guaranteeing Powers to give moral support to the demand addressed to the Porte for several weeks' armistice in Herzegovina, and also to give inaterial support at Salonica by sending men-of-war thither for the protection of Christians. These men-of-war would be held in readiness to hasten to any part of the coast on a summon from forigm Consuls.

to any part of the coast on a summons from forign Consuls.

THE GERMAN GUNBOAT KOMET
has been ordered to Constantinople.

The following official dispatch has been received from Salonica: "On Saturday thirty-six
arrests were quietly effected. To-day perfect
tranquillity prevails. It is proposed to make futher
arrests to-day."

PAHIS, May 14.—Intelligence from Salonica announces the port blockaded, and none of the inhabitants allowed to leave until the inquiry is
terminated. Two French iron-clads and two frigates have arrived at Piracus on the way to Salonica. Fresh disturbances are still feared. The
schools are closed and work suspended. The
bodies of the murdered Consuls are still unburied.

UNBECOMING REMARKS.

bodies of the murdered Consuls are still unburied.

UNBECOMING REMARKS.

CONSTANTINGPLE, May 14r—The Lecant Herald has been suspended on account of unbecoming remarks concerning Gen. Ignatieff.

THE CHANGE IN THE PORTE.

LONDON, May 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the recent Ministerial changes at Constantinople were carried by a demonstration of 5,000 Softas, or Mussulman theologians, who sent a deputation to the Sultan requesting the removal of the Grand Vizier and the Sheik Ul Islam. Both officers were removed on this demand. Large crowds assembled at the installation of the new Vizier, which so alarmed the Christians that they asked protection from the foreign Ambassadors. The new Vizier, however, has piedged himself to maintain order.

NAVAL.

The Russian Telegraph Agency announces that the Russian corvette Sokol will sail from Nickolaief for Constantinople, where it will do service as a guard-ship.

ALEXIS TO GO TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Prince Alexis goes to Salonica in the man-of-war Swellans.

QUIET IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

the state has summerater sensition. We then the the state is suggested to the shelled of all pleasures. But we all have the butter of all pleasures. But we are read to explain of the streets and steepies of our satter burn.

I have always from the streets and steepies of our stater burn.

I have always from the proper of the street was been any book tree-ting companions. They see the property of the street and steepies of our stater burn.

The Real that were war on see of lead, they have always a street burn. The contribution of the street of

GERMANY.

ments, and other the mistruments hereinbefore settled with will and pleasure further is, that all solid silver, and comper moneys now current and lawful moneys of the United Ringdom, and all gold, alley, and capper moneys which shall on or after this day be sented by our authorities with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to our styl and tilles. be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Ringdom; and, further, that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the dependencies of the said United Kingdom; and, further, that all moneys coined for any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such dependencies respectively until our pleasure shall be further declar at Windsor, the 28th day of April, 1876, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

THE ARRIVAL HOME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. Disputch to New York Heraid.

London, May 11.—HisRoyal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in England from India to-day, having come by way of Gibraltar, Madrid, and Lisbon. Heleft Lisbon on the 8th inst., and landed at Portsmouth, from Her Majesty's war-ship Serapis, the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, R. N., Commander, which was placed at his service when he set out on his tour. The Scrapis, together with the Royal yearh observed and the steam frigato Raleigh, passed Hurst Casi de at ten minutes to 1 no clock in which was placed at his service when he set out on his tour. The Scrapis, together with the Royal yearh conduction of the companion of Portsmouth, from an Hercity and the steam frigato Raleigh, passed Hurst Casi de at ten minutes to 1 no clock in the surface of the standard service of the family of the distinguished on the surface of the distin GERMANY.

GOMPLIMENTS OF THE EMPRESS.

New Yors. May 14.—A Heraid special from London says Thursday a grand reception was held at the Prussian Embassy, the entire diplomatic corps being present. On the presentation of Wickham Hoffman, American Charge d'Affaires, to the Empress. Her Majesty expressed gratification in being able for the first time to formally expressionable to a member of a legation which during the Pranocterman struggle, under these sad distressing flownstances, was so good and so paintaining. Her Majesty also requisited florman to convey her thanks to Minister Wash-burne, and spoke kindly of Bancroft Davia, American Minister to Bellin.

On the 6th of May, at Wurtembers, a town of Marbach, on the Necker, where schiller was born,

fregments of hangings and embroidery everywhere mised an with dust and breis.—and looked down the state that the same waits of the stage and these and the same waits of the stage and these and the same waits of the stage and the stage from a hear of the stage of the stage from the stage of was celebrated the anniversary of the poet's death. A memorial status was unveiled. Buntin, May 14. The Emperor of Russia has MEXICO.

MICKICO,
THE REVOLUTION STR.

MAYAMONAS, MAY 14.—Gen. Recobedo reached
Camorgo, 100 miles distant, yesterday with 0,000
Government troops, and is advancing rapidly on
this city. Gens. Fuero and Gueroga are coming
another road with 9,000 men to units with Racobede in attacking this place. Great excitement
prevails here among the revolutionists. Neversal
nundred men are repairing fortifications, and every
preparation for a statistical decrease is being made.
THERATE.

preparation for a studiorn defense is being made. THRATS.

Yesterday the staff infleers of Gen. Gongales forcibly took humbes belonging to a citisen of the United States for fortifications. The American Consul intervened to protect the interests of the American elitisen, when the officers declared they would shoot the German and American Consuls if they interfered with Gen. Gonsales efforts to prepare for the defense. The American and German Consuls with the Commander of the United States vessel-of-war called on Gonzales, who disavowed the act of his officer, and assured the Consuls that foreigners should be respected. Many families are leaving the city, of all nationalities, in anticipation of bombardhment.

INDIA.

TARIS, May 14.—The municipality of Paris has voted a loss of 150,000,000 francs for public works.

M. Faye, of the Republican Left, and Deputy from the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, has his appointment to succeed De Mercere as Under-Sectary of State.

CONCERNING AMBRICAN SYMPATHY.

At a recent sitting of the Council General of the Department of Vancluse, a member spoke is opposition to the proposed subscription for the monument to be erected by the France-American Union, asserting that the Americans showed ingratitude toward France during the late war. The Prefect refuted this assertion and recalled the fact that, during the late war, he was Prefect of Dijon and in the presence of invasion he received a delegation of Amercan citizens who handed him 200,000 francs for the sick and wounded. Subsequently, other delegations of Americans brought him additional subscriptions,—altogether, more than 200,000 francs. The remarks of the Prefect were received with applause by the citizens present at the discussion.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Faris, April 27.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. de Lessops, who has been spending five months in Egypt, stated that Port Said was no longer in danger of silting up. It would be useless to lengthen the breakwater—a hazardous operation, as one breakwater might modify the currents of a whole region. The dredging-machine was at work regularly enough to preserve the necessary depth of the canal. The last year's dredging had not yet been filled up by the deposits of sand, and two large vessels, the Scrapis, of 5,110 tons, and an English frigate drawing nearly 8 metres of water brought by the lakes produced a northern current to the Mediterranean, while in summer evaporation, lowering the lakes, led to a southern current. Rain, formerly unknown in the vicinity of the Red Sea, now fell almost every fortnight, and vegetation was springing up even on the Asiatic Side, which must be due to the rain. The ruins of splendid buildings have been found on the site of an ancient town of Rames LONDON, May 14.—A special to the Times from Calcutta reports the Punjaub frontier quiet. There is reason to hope the disturbances completely at an end. The two Affred clans have promised peaceable behavior in future.

CHOLERA

Is raging fearfully in Maudalay among great numbers of the people erecting earthworks for the King of Burmah. A rumored plague appeared at Muscat. The authorities of Bombay and other Indian posts have established a stringent quarantine over vessels coming from Muscat.

SPORTING.

PEDESTRIANISM. COMMENCEMENT OF THE TOURNAMENT AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The long-distance walking-match for the championship of the world had a prosperous start at the Exposition Building last evening, albeit there was no Mayor to give the word and no speech-making. Exposition Building last evening, albeit there was no Mayor to give the word and no speech-making. The round dozen of ambitious entries were promptly on hand, and at 12:02 this morning Mr. Watson, the referce, after naming the rules of the track, drew the positions and sent the men away for their long walk. Harding, the New York short-distance ped., rushed to the front and held the lead to the end of the first mile, being apparently the only one who thought well of fast work. Following is the record of the first mile:

Harding 10:22 Smith 12:06 Anderson 11:00 Russell 12:10 Roach 11:45 Gayon 12:38 Stowell 12:00 Ennis 12:50 Hill 12:02 Flield 13:00 Conner 12:03 Davis 13:57

The programme for this afternoon is an interesting one in the short-distance items and in the bleycle riding of Mr. Stanton, who, by the way, makes a liberal offer in the following challenge:

To the Horseemen of America? I am prepared to make a match to ride my bleycle against any trotting horse in America for 10 miles to 25, or against any two horses for 50 miles or against any trother horses for 100 miles on Dexter Park or any suitable track.

Or I will ride a race against any man in America, and give him half-an-hour's start in 100 miles, or one-and-a-half-hour's start in 100 miles. Any of these can be made for \$1,000 or \$2,000 a side

Acceptances may be addressed within one week to the Exposition Building, or care of Tom Foley, 146 South Clark street, Chicago.

Champion Bicyclist of the World.

Certainly, some of Col. Mansur's friends ought to take this up.

GREAT BRITAIN.

despite the refusal of the Cambridge Boat Club to send a crew to Saratoga, there seems a probability of a first Trinity four crossing the Atlantic. QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW TITLE PROCLAIMED TO

THE TRIGGER.

BAST SAGINAW.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., May 14.—Arrangements Easy Sankaw, Mich., May 14.—Arrangements have just been perfected for a pigeon-shooting tournament, to take place May 34, 25, and 26, at the Driving Park, which grounds have been tendered for the purpose. Nearly 5,000 birds have been secured, and \$1,500 are offered in premiums. A general invitation is tendered to the anasteur sportsmen of Chicago and the Northwest.

THE TURF. OMAHA. May 14.—The Trotting Park Association

The total premiums amount to \$3,300.

Onivolary.

New Yoas. May 14.—The racer Nettle Norton died at the farm of her owner, John Cuffee, at nuferns, N. Y., Friday.

CRIME.

PRATRICIDE, Pispaich to St. Louis Espublican. al particulars have been received regarding the frat-ricide at Wareaw: Charles Walls, dr., had been drinking all day Tuesday, and after suppor was playing cards in a saloon, losing his money. His brother Albert and his brother-in-law—Arther Mc-tiowan, County Treasurer—persuaded Charley to leave the saloon and go with them home. When a short distance away, Charley, who was walking

POLITICAL.

Ben Butler a Possible Candidate of the Rag-Money Men.

Editor and a Penitentiary Commissioner.

Attempt to Secure Newspaper Support for Beveridge by Bribery.

Notes of the Canvass Throughout the State.

INFLATION.

and then adjourning until the 4th of July to await the action of the Republican and Democratic Conventions.

INDIANAPOLIS.

IN After the nomination of a new Central Committed appointed decigates who are unable to attack the convention. Teams, Alabama Teams, College of the Secretary of the Convention. His expected that the Convention of the Convent

lasue of Verneity Between an

COUNCIL OF ITS ADHERENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The represent-

Washington, D. C., May 14.—The representative inflationists from the West, who have been in Washington within the past few days making arrangements for the National Greenback Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 17th of June, have returned to their homes. Considerable difference of opinion exists among them as to, what course it will be wisest to pursue The sentiment in favor of the nomination of Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, is not as strong as it was a few weeks ago, the principal reason being the reported discovery that Judge Davis himself has no sympathy with their peculiar financial views. Some of them ad-

that Judge Davis himself has no sympathy with their peculiar financial views. Some of them advocate placing the name of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER at the head of their ticket to represent their views on the currency question, and of naming George W. Julian as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, their idea being that the popularity of the latter, on account of his efforts to promote the interests of actual settlers on public lands, would bring to the support of their ticket agreat number of votes, especially in the Western States. It is not understood that Julian has been consulted in regard to this matter, and it is not believed that he would accept a nomination from an Infiation Convention.

would accept a nonination from an innation con-vention.

Other leading spirits in this movement favor the adoption of a platform setting forth the financial dectrines which the Convention desires to promote, and then adjourning until the 4th of July to await the action of the Republican and Democratic Con-

James Louist Francisco personaled (Aurice) in the second control of the control of the second control of the co

the room, multiworth tocked the door, and then add to this addards in substance, but they have turnisationer were very anions to secure the commissioner were very anions to secure the support of the Republicans of Wil County for the renomination of Uor. Beverings, that he was estated that if he could get the support of his affant and the Provinces that they would be very little doubt but the county could be arrived for they always as an anious about securing the support of Williamshy from the fact that one of the larguest host integer and indomentations that they were willing to do alphast anything in their newer for those who would be not less that he was nearly some of the larguest in the string, that they were willing to do alphast anything in their newer for those who would take hold she early the country for fleverings. He further said that if this affant would came out for heverings and help secure a delegation for him, that this affant would came out for heverings of the Battaylion; positions for any friends this affant might reading mend, and further remarked that as "It took money to run a newspaper, they were willing to chip in, to any reasonable amount, if this affant would only take hold." After some further general conversation, this affant left the rooth, and as the passed down stairs into the reception-room, the met Commissioner Taylor, who indured of this affant if "Col. Southworth's propositions had been satisfactory." This affant replied that no definite conclusion had been reached, and passed out, and was taken back to the Republican office by Dr. Hoise.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this list day of May, A. D., 1870.

JOHN B. FITHIAN.

Sorcial Disputch to The Tribune.

Shelby County.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Shelbyville, Ill., May 13.— The Shelby.

County Republican Convention to-day appointed delegates to the State Convention. While they were not instructed to vote for any particular candidate, it is known that a majority of them will favor Cullom for Governor.

them will favor Cullom for Governor.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

OLNEY, Ill., May 13.—To-day a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Richland County convened at the Court-House in this city to select delegates to attend the State Convention at Springfield on the 24th inst.

J. M. Longnecker was called to the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the following persons were chosen delegates: Gen. Ell Bowyer, Col. John Lynch, and William E. Alcorn; Alternates, J. B. Gharst, Henry Studer, and J. M. Longnecker. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

WERRAND, J. A. Powell, a citizen of this countered:

MERREAS, J. A. Powell, a citizen of this coun-t, is a candidate for the office of State Auditor ty, is a candidate for the office of State Auditor; therefore, Resolved, That this Convention respectfully present him to the people of this State as an active, competent, and worthy man. His twenty years of faithful and trying services in the Republican ranks make him deserving the nomination, and that we believe if nominated he will add strength to the party.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county are instructed to secure his nomination.

After the nomination of a new Central Committee and a short, pointed speech by Gen. Bowyer, the Convention adjourned.

There was no expression as to any other candidates.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Inke-Exeuration—Corn-Planters,

Special Correspondence of The Frences,

Grawn Haves, Mich, May ik—A grand compilmentary excursion for the new propelial Tempest, tendered by Squifer & White, the owners, was enjoyed yesterday by over 500 persons. The wind blew cold, with considerable rain, during the day, which, however, did not chill the enthusiasm and dampen the spirits of the jolly excursionists, who, das pite wind and weather, sang, marched, danced, and frediched to their hearts' content. The trip was to Mostague, from which point the Tempest is to make regular trips, with freight and passengers the Chicago. The excursionists repaired to the Franklin House, Montaque, where diliner was served. After dinner, dancing was enjoyed by some, while others went sight-seeing in the handsoms and properous village. On reassembling, an appropriate speech was made by Col. W. M. Ferry, Mayor of Grand Haven. On the return trip the crew was joilier than ever,—the performances being varied by a wreatling match between the Hon. W. F. Storra and S. P. Ferry, Esq. The day's sport had, however, a tragic unding, as Capt. Millier, one of the most jovial of the excursionists, dropped dead of heart-disease before reaching his home at Spring Lake.

The Walt Manufacturing Company last year made 250 corn-planters; this year 625; next year made 250 corn-planters; this year 625; next year will manufacture? Cool. They will put up a fine new factory this fall.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—For the Upper Lakes, low barometer, northeast to southeast gales, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, and probably followed during the night by rising barometer and wind shifting to cold northerly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 13.

Weath

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind, | Rain | Weat

PORT HURON.

GREAT SALE OF

Being desirous of reducing our stock as much as possible during the next THIRTY DAYS we shall offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in order to close out our present assortment.

Body Brussels, \$1.50, Former Price, \$2.25, Tapestry Brussels, From \$1.00. Ingrains, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., At Equally LOW PRICES.

Housekeepera, Hotel-keepera, and others will find this an opportunity to buy At better prices than same goods have been sold for in the past fourteen years. ACCIDENT INSUBANCE. **BEFORE YOU START** FOR

THE CENTENNIAL OR ANYWHERE ELSE, Get a Yearly Accident Policy in the TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INS. CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. H. NOLAN, General Syent, No. 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Agents Everywhere,

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The coparinorphip berricolors existing between the analysis of the first persons of the second property of the construction of the co

Deposits Higher, Discounts Reduced, More Country Orders for Currency.

The Produce Markets Irregular -Provisions Quiet and Firm.

PINANCIAL.

There was little change in the monotonous moveent of local finances last week, except toward the
d, when the elightly greater orders from the
unitry for currency, following the rise in wheat,
resided larger receipts of country produce. The
meral features of business during the week were
little interest. The banks could have accommoted a much larger number of borrowers than apared. Beard of Trade business has been quiet,
be general mercantile transactions of the week
ere light, and the supply of new paper was small,
he banks have a surplus of loanable resources,
and rates show a tendency to soften.

Rates of discount are 86010 per cent to regular
stromers. Inside rates are made to good, desirae borrowers.

on the street there is a large amount of unembyed capital so king investment in good nego-ble paper. Rates are 0@18 per cent. New York exchange was firmer between the aks at 50@75c per \$1,000 premium. the clearings of the Chicago banks for the week reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of Clearing-House:

..\$20, 437, 521. 18 \$2, 024, 949. 58 PRANCISCO MINING-STOCK MARKET

seo Alla-California, in its finana Francisco Atta-Catifornia, in its finan-umn of May 7, states that the amount of transacted in the mining-stock market for just closed was insignificant, and that it luck almost entirely to the settlemant of accounts or to deals made for the sake of nommissions. Outsiders, it says, have not been a the field, they not having had sufficient time to coover from the blow dealt the previous week, and which has placed them in that state of uncersimty of whether it is best to go in and buy, now hat they appear low, or will they still go lower. The fluctuations for the week, while many were out very great, convey the inference that the bot-The fluctuations for the week, while many were not very great, convey the inference that the bottom is probably reached on this deal. The general seding appears to be that the market for the season a about over; but why this should be the supposition of a large class of operators is not known, other than the admission that in most of the mines there have been extensive turns, which, according to the ascribed rule of stocks, never come twice the

manufacturing districts is as yet dull, consid-g the time of year. Moreover, the small trade ann for money is contemporaneous with the ence of demand on the Stock Exchange.—Lonalst, April 29.

UNITED STATES IN LONDON.

Indon Economist reports that United vernment bonds have been uniformly in

ed States new 5e of '81.... GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

LOCAL STOCKS.

BY TELEGRAPH.
To the Fastern Associated Press.
New Yours, May 13.—Gold opened at 112%, advanced to 112%, and later reacted to 112%, closing at that price. Carrying rates 1, 4%, 3, and 2 per cent. Loans were also made fist.
Geographysis dull and esteeding

cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments dull and steady.
Railroad bonds quiet.

State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

The stock market, which was weak at the opening, was characterized by extreme duliness later, and closed dull and steady. In some of the active stocks there was a fluctuation of ½ per cent, but most of the list remained stationary. Throughout the afternoon, speculation seemed to have come to a complete halt, and there was a general indisposition to operate. Some idea of the dulnness may be duained from the fact the total transactions for today reached only 60,000 stares, of which 4,000 were Eric, 23,000 lake Shore, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, and 6,000 Michigan Central.

Money, 2 per cent on call. Prime mercantile pa-

nl. Money, 2 per cent on call. Prime mercantile pa-r. 400. Customs receipts, \$177,000. The Assistant Transurer disbursed \$272,000. Clearing, \$19,000,000. Sterling, 48804804.

The Amstant Transurer disbursed \$272,000.
Clearings, \$19,00,000.
Sterling, \$250,000.

Outpons, \$25, 1185, 10-50s. reg. 1175, 200 bris-seller July \$250,100s.

In \$250,000.
Sterling, \$250,

COMMERCIAL.

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 5 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 18 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 8 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars and 2, 200 bu No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (50 wheat); 27 cars high mixed eorn, 86 cars and 7, 600 bu No. 2 do, 12 cars and 14, 400 bu new mixed do, 43 cars rejected do (168 corn); 6 cars white eats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do, 1 can and 700 bu No. 2 do; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do. Total (246 cars), 123, 000 bu. Inspected out: 118, 323 bu wheat, 184, 605 bu corn, 15, 608 bu oats, 1, 880 bu rye, 801 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

**May 13, **May 8, **May 15, **May 15, **May 18, **May

May 8, 1876, 66, 661 228, 390 804, 406 348, 840 20, 497 20, 846 68, 668 23, 524 May 15, 1875. 65, 158 532, 206 581, 562 126, 150 2, 708 16, 550 50, 471 18, 493 56,015 555,801 1,151,406 547,386 7,935 18,688 24,085 22,156 57,800 413,021 825,277 266,707 1,475 11,557 35,450 15,130 64, 691 791, 455 1,018,001 267,546 44,165 40,877 30,172 20,962

the offices before the commencement of Saturday's trading.

In most departments of the dry goods market quictude prevailed. In bleached and brown cottons, prints, and summer dress fabrics there were signs of activity, but the general market was without animasion. The grocery market presented no new points of interest. A fairly satisfactory demand existed, and the tenor of prices, not only for the leading staples but for side goods as well, was drm. The tes taids still drags, and the quoted prices are not very generally adhered to. Tobaccos show increased strength. At the East there has been a considerable advance, and the market here is really a shade higher though the quotations remain as before. Butter was in good demand and was unchanged. Cheese remains dull and unsettled, with before. Butter was in good demand and was un-changed. Cheese remains dull and unsettled, with new quoted at 8@10%c. In the bagging, leather, coal, and wood markets little change was ob-servable, trade continuing very quiet at generally weak prices. Oils were in moderate demand and steady, excepting carbon, which was held a %c higher.

The wholesale lumber market was quiet Saturday, The wholesale lumber market was quiet Saturday, the offerings being smail and buyers scarce. Piece stuff bold at \$8.00, and, other qualities were unchanged. The yard trade continues light, but dealers look for an improvement as soon as the farmers have finished planting. Iron was firm at the late advance, which now makes the local rate \$2.70 on common bar. Nails were steady at \$3.10. Seeds were dull and easier, and have trady under steady.

common bar. Naks were steady at \$3.10. Seeds were dail and easier, and hay steady under a moderate inquiry, chiefly for the better grades, which were wanted for local use and shipment. Wool remains dull. Broom-corn is selling fairly in a retail way at uniformly steady prices. Poultry and eggs were slow and easier, with the offering slightly increased. Green fruits and vegetables were in request and firm. Potatoes were in demand at former prices.

Lake freights were more active and weak at 2½c for wheat by sait to Buffalo. Rail cars were in fair demand; quoted at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 Bs, with some hints at cutting under these igures. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 60c via Boston or Philadelphia, and 63c via New York, both in specie, per 100 Bs. The freight engagements include 150,000 bu wheat, and 210,000 bu corn.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.
CRICASO, May 13.—North Chicago Rollings tone Spiegel Iron. Amount of duties of

\$1,912.40.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The "New York Produce Exchange Weekly" gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, May 6, 1876: In store at | Wheat, | Corn, | Oats, | Barley, bu. | bu. | bu. | bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and steadier, at a slight advance from the improvement in prices which occurred Friday afternoon. Hogs were firmer, with a moderate supply, but there was no material change reported in provisions at other points. The June deals are believed to be mostly settled up in all departments.

Miss Pork—Was very quiet, but firm, at an advance of 2½656 per bri, very little being offered, and not much wanted. Sales were limited to 70 bris cash at \$21.09; 1,000 bris seller June at \$20.0962.95; and 1,250 bris seller Juny at \$21.10821.15. Total, 2,370 bris. The market closed firm at \$20.9842.10 cash, according to weight; \$20.9246620.95 seller May; \$20.95 seller June; \$21.15 seller July; and nominally at \$21.30s 21.35 seller August. Seller the year was nominal at \$17.75621.575.8.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$19.75620.00, and cares being at \$15.00s15.75.

Brisher, under a fair demand, with moderate offerings. Sales were reported of 1,750 tes seller June at \$12.40812.45; and 12.250 tes seller July at \$12.52562.

2.65. Total, 14.00 tes. The market closed firm at \$12.40812.65; and 12.250 tes seller July at \$12.52562.

Maxive Seller August. Maxive and a shade firmer at former Maxive.

TALLOW—Was quoted at seasife for city, and Trideso for country lots.

BIRKADSTUFFS.

Fracus—Was very quiet, but quoted strong at former prices, some lots being marked up 10.011246 per bri, without finding buyers. Shippers held off, and local dealers only took hold sparingly. Sales were reported of 300 bris winters, partly at \$8.00, and 600 bris spring extras at \$5.0506,000. Total, 900 bris. We note that one Canadian buyer has taken 25,000 bris within the past few days. The market chosed steady at the following range of prisons Choice winter extras. \$7.00 of .500 common to good do, \$5.0007.10; shipping extras. \$4.0005.00; good do, \$5.0007.10; shipping extras. \$4.0005.00; good do, \$5.0007.10; shipping extras. \$4.0005.00; good do, \$5.0007.10; pring supernaes. \$5.0008.00; Minnesota, \$5.0008.00; pring supernaes. \$5.0008.00; for the country of the country

DOC, and 2, 2000 urejected do at \$466449c. Total, 67, 000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, and sold higher than the preceding day, but weakened in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 2, 200 bu No. 2 at \$1.000 full for the finitely; 400 bu by sample at \$1.07 ou brack; and 2, 200 bu do at \$1.100 CORN—Was active and unsettled, declining about \$4c per bu, in sympathy with wheat, though the situation otherwise contained the elements of strength. Liverpool and New York were only quoted steady, but there was really a good demand for shipment, both to New England politic and direct to Europe, which will still rurther reduce our slock—shready diminated to less than

further reduce our stocks—already diminated to less than 800,000 but of all grades by the illieral outgo of the past week. The weather was fine and the receipts moderate. Advices were received from several points in the corn belt to the effect that a good deal of planting has been done, and the reast is expected to be finished speedily, though some of the land has yet to be plowed. The present weather is very favorable to planting, and an increase in our receipts is probable within a few days, as a great deal has been sold for better condition than was comes forward in much provide the state of the second of th

or July. Lard—2, 250 tee at \$12.50 for June and \$12.60@12.62% Lard—3, 220 to at \$12.50 for June and \$12.00g12, 203g for July.

Late Saturday afternoon there was a good demand for lard, and in the offices sales were made of 1,500 tos at \$12.50 cash or June and \$12.00% for July.

Wheat was quoted at \$1.00% for June.

The sales of the new Stock and Grain Call Board lart week amounted to \$4.50, 508.50.50. The sales of provisions for the week were \$675, 208.75, and of grain \$1,507,329.75.

GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

A letter from Mission San Jose, California, dated May A letter from Mission San Jose, California, unted may 6, says:

The prospects in this vicinity are most fastering for a bountiful harvest. The amount of land under cultivation 4his season exceeds by far that of any previous year. The bulk of the land here this season is producing barley, and a large yield may with certainty be depended upon. The col weather lately prevailing had a very beneficial effect on the late sown grain. Farmers are getting ready for mowing, and on some of our ranches, especially in the hill land, the machines are quite active aiready. The vineyards and orchards around here are very promising.

GENERAL MARKETS. BUTTER-There was fair activity in the butter tractive demand, however, being chiefly centered in go to choice grades. Prices were not quotably different tractions of the choice grades. from those current at the beginning of the week, and at this moment the market has a comparatively steady tone. There is some accumulation here, but not enough to exert much influence on market values. We repeat our list: Choice to fancy yellow, 276,32c; medium to good gradea, 222,55c; inferior to common, 146,21c.

CHEESE—Prices continue weak and irregular. The steady increase in the supply makes holders anxious to realize, and there is more or less cutting all around. There were sales at 68,00% for common to best new. There were sales at 68,00% for common to best new. Cond.—There was an unsettled feeling in the market. Cond.—There was an unsettled feeling in the market wa block, \$6.50; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$4.00; Illinois, \$4.00

44.50.

EGGS—Were rather slow and easy at 1156, with a few sales at 110.

GROCERIES—Trade was probably fully up to general expectations, orders from the country being numerous, and in the saggregate large. All the leading lines were held with firmness and the minor articles also commanded very full prices. No changes were made in the observation of the control of the

since been recleaned at the local mill, and presents a handsome appearance, comparing favorably with the Carolina rice received from the Eastern States and the Hawalian crop from Carolina seed. The grain is short, thick, and pearly white. Importers have been offering it at 6876 in mass and bags, and have placed small lots among the trade. Prices range as follows:

HAY-Low grades were dull and weak under larger receipts, while No. 1 timothy and the better grades of wanted for shipment to the Southern cities, the low raid freights having tempted dealers to send their orders here instead of to Naw York and aditional State.

Week before weeks 100,019 27, 27 20,000 22, 27 20,000 20,0

were left in the yards unsold, and the market close

rouse between the control of the province in the province in the control of the province in the province

the shippers.

Saturday witnessed an active market at prices aver-ging fully 5e higher than Friday, common to prime ight selling at \$7.0567.15, and interior to extra heavy i \$6.8067.80. Most of the transfers were at \$7.106 af S6, 8087. 30. Most of the transfer for 7.20.
SHEEP—The supply of sheep, though more than twice as large as for the preceding week, was light even for this season, and with a fair local and shipping, demand to meet seliers were enabled to obtain better prices. Good to choice wooled sheep were wanted at \$5.5086. 50, and lower grades at \$4.5085.00. Shorn sheep (of which there were several droves) sold at \$3.62\subseteq 5.50 for poor to choice.

The wholesale market was again quiet. Only about half a dozen cargoes were at the docks, and there was very little inquiry, the attendance of buyers being unusually light. Two cargoes of Manistee Joists and scantling were sold at \$8.00. Inch stoff was casy at \$8.00211.50, and lath at \$1.37½. Shingles were nominal at \$2.0062.25.
Following are the lumber freights: Menominee and Manistee, \$1.50; Muskegon and Grand River, \$1.25; Ludington and White Lake, \$1.37½.
At the yards trade is slack, but shows some signs of reviving. Letters and orders are coming in, and it is thought the demand will be good as soon as the farmers can take a respite from their field labors. The inside price for clear siding is \$17.00, and the outside for dry fencing \$12.00; otherwise there were no changes in prices. LUMBER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Liverpool, May 13-11:30 a. m. -Flours-No.
1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.
Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s;

spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2, 26s 3d. 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2. 26s 3d. Phovisions—Porks 82s 6d. Lard, 57s 6d. Livenjool, May 13—Evening.—Breadstupps—California white wheat, average, 9s 6d@9s 9d; do club, 9s 10d@10s 2d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s 1d@9s 4d; do winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 26s 3d@26s 6d. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 3is@23s 6d. Barley 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 3is@23s 6d. Clover-Seed—American, 63@69s. Provisions—Prime mess pork, 82s 6d. Prime mess beef, 87s. Lard, 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 50s 6d; short clear, 53s.

Patholeum—Spirits, 8s@8%s; refined, 11s 3d. Linsred Oil—23s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 16s. Spirits of Turpentine—23s 6d. London, May 13.—Consols—For money and account, 6d 5-16.

American Securities—65s, 104%; 67s, 109%; 10-40s, 107%; new 5s, 106%; New York Central, 99; Erie, 14%; preferred, 22.

Spirits Turpentine—21s 6d@22s.
Panis, May 13.—Rentes, 105f 12%c.
Prankroht, May 13.—Petrolum, 27s 6d.

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, May 18.—Grain—Wheat—Market quiet, without material change in prices. The Continental demand is less active; sales 48,000 bu at \$1.05@1.09 for rejected spring; \$1.07@1.11 for ungraded spring; \$1.00@1.12 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.12@1.18 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.20@1.23 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.12.12@1.23 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.23@1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.29@1.32 for No. 1 spring; \$1.13@1.33 for winter red Western; \$1.20@1.40 for amber do.; and \$1.35@1.45 for white Western. Rye steady; sales 5,500 bus Western, to arrive all May, at 79\$c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn without decided change; sales 49,000 bu at 57c for no grade mixed; 00%c for steamer mixed; 02@02\cdots for graded mixed; 58@04c for ungraded new Western mixed; 46c for white Maryland; and 71c for fancy white North Carolina. Oats steady; sales 41,000 bu at 39@40c for mixed Western and State, and 45@. 52\cdots for white Western and State, and 45@. 52\cdots for mixed; sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for clear. Lard firmer: sales 200 tierces at \$1

300/40c for mixed western and State, including No. 2 Chicago at 40%c.
Provisions—Middles quiet at 11½/2012c for long clear. Lard firmer; sales 200 tierces at \$12.80 for prime steam. At the first call, for May, \$12.75 bid and \$12.90 asked; for June, \$12.80 bid and \$13.00 asked; for August, 250 tierces sold at \$13.10; and for September, \$13.15 bid and \$13.32% asked.
WHISKY—Market a shade firmer; sales 100 bris at \$1.11½/20.12 per gallon.
GROCKERDS—Sugar—Market firm with fair demand; fair to good refining quoted at 7%/20715-16c; prime at \$2; white Havana at \$15/4/2012c. Coffee—The market continues quiet and firm; Rio quoted at 15%/2018/c in gold, and Maracaibo, 16/2019c, in gold.
Tallow—Rules quiet and unchanged; prime city quoted at \$9-18/28%c.

New York, May 13.—Flour—Receipts, 9,000 bris; less active; holders more disposed to realize; No. 2. \$3.00/28.50; superfine State and Western.

wasted for shipment to the Southern cities, the low rail freights having tempted dealers to send their orders here instead of to New York and adjacent States, as they have been doing throughout the seasch. No. 1 timothy is scarce, and sells free on board at \$14.006 14.30. Frailre was atsady. Quotations: No. 1 timothy is scarce, and sells free on board at \$14.006 14.30. Frailre was atsady. Quotations: No. 1 timothy is scarce, and sells free on board at \$14.006 14.30. Frailre was atsady. Quotations: No. 1 timothy is scarce, and sells free on board at \$14.006 14.30. Frailre was atsady. Quotations: No. 1 timothy is scarce, and sells free on board at \$14.006 14.30. Frailre was atsady. Quotations: No. 1 timothy is scarce, and sells free on board at \$14.006 14.30. Frailre was statedy. No. 20, \$15.006.70. No. 2 do. \$11.008 1

reined firm at 7%(200%)c. Molasses and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum-Market dull; crude, 8%(28%)c; refined, 14c; cases, 18%(28%)c.

Tallow-Steady at 8%(28%)c.

STRAINED RESIN-Steady and unchanged.
SFIRITS TURPENTINE—Heavy at 35%(35%)c.

Boos-Firm; Western, 13%(14c.

Leather—Igggular; homicok sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights, 20%(223%)c; California and common do, 20%(221c.

Wool-Market dull; domestic fleece, 38%(58c; pulled, 25%40c; Texas, 15%(37c; unwashed, 12%(25c.

Paovisions—Pork firmer, decidedly so; new mess, 821.15%(21.20; June, 821.05%(21.25). Beef quiet and unchanged. Pickled hams, \$12.00%(12.25; long clear middles, Western, 11%; do city, 13c. lard excited and higher; prime steam, \$12.95%(13.00; June, \$12.85%(13.00); closing at \$13.00%(13.00; June, \$12.85%(13.11%)c.

Bustras—Unchanged.
CHERSE—Quiet; 3%(11%)c.
WHISKY—Firmer at \$1.11%(21.12.

METALS—Manufactures copper quiet; new sheathing, 31c. Ingot lake dull and heavy at \$13.00%(13.00; Hussia sheeting, 11c. ingold.

NAILS—Steady; cat, \$2.75%(2.85; clinch, \$4.50%) 5.20; horseshoe, No. 8, 20%(25c.

PHILADELPHIA.

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HILADELPHIA.

AND 13.—Bustren—New York State and Bradford County extra, 28%(30c; firsts, 20%(37c; ursts, 22%(200c); rolls, Western, 35%(35c; urst, 22%(200c); rolls, Western, 35%(35c; urst, 22%(200c); rolls, Western, 35%(35c; urst, 22%(200c); rolls, Western, 25%(35c; urst, 22%(200c); rolls, 25%(200c); rolls, 25%(200c);

Russ—Mather weak; Western, fresh, 1501546.
Farnolwus—Firm; orude, 113c; redned, 133.0
14c.
Nardes—Clover, \$16.00017.00; timothy, \$2.650
2.70; flax, \$1.45.
Flours—Duil and drooping; extra, \$4.9025.00;
Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.760
6.374; Mate, Ohio, and Indiana, \$6.0000.70;
high grades, \$7.2508.50; white, \$1.5021.60;
Grain—Wheat duil and lower; Pennsylvania red,
\$1.48; amber, \$1.5021.50; white, \$1.5021.60;
itye, \$50806. Corn in fair-demand; yellow, 000
62c; mixed, \$60006. Gats unsottled; white Western, choice, \$60648c; mixed, 39c.
Phovisions—Inactive; mess pork, \$22.500
22.75. Beef hams, \$25.00226.50; emoked do,
\$15.002.16.00; pickled do, \$13.0021.30. Lard,
132.133c.
Whisky—Held at \$1.12 for Western.

57. Louis, May 13.—Flours—Stehdy, with
good demand for medium grades; prices unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red winter,
\$1.404 bid, cash; No. 3 do, \$1.33 asked. Corn
dull and tending downward; No. 2 mixed, 45%c
cash; \$458458c May; \$45%c June; \$46%46463c
july, Oats—Market dull at 33%c. Rye duil and
unchanged. Briey dull and unchanged.
Whisky—Steady and unchanged; \$1.08.
Phovisions—Pork dull and unchanged.
Receiters—Flour, \$2.500 brie; wheat, 12,000 br;
corn, 37,000 br; oats, 24,000 br; rye, 1,000 br;
barley, 3,000; bosts, 24,000 br; rye, 1,000 br;

\$1.22; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05%; June, \$1.06%; July, \$1.07%; No. 3, 96c. Corn scarce and firmer; No. 2, 48c. Oats firmer and in good demand; No. 2 fresh and May, 32%c; June, 32%c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 70@71c. Barley quiet and lower; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 51c. Francurs—Quiet and steady; wheat to Buffalo, 3c; do Oawego, 6%c. RECEITE—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 52,000 bu. Shiphents—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 198,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. May 13. -FLOUR-Easter and not quotably lower.

Grain—Wheat steady, with fair demand at \$1,15@1.30. Corn very firm; holders asking higher prices; small sales. 53c. Oats dull; 35@43c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nom-

Rye dull and ufchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

Phovisions—Fork quiet; \$21.00. Lard strong and higher; steam sold at \$12.25@12.30, closing at the outside bid; kettle, 13@134c. Bulk meats—Firmer; shoulders, 74c; clear rib sold at \$10.56 cash; 11c bid buyer June; clear, 114@114c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—In good demand at full prices; \$1.07.

BUTTEN—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, O., May 13.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, \$1.404; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.32; extra white Michigan, \$1.26; June, \$1.27; July, \$1.274; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.27; July, \$1.274; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.31.5; do, Dayton & Michigan Blevator, \$1.11; rejected, 91c. Corn casier; high grades, spot and May, held at 544c; July, held at 52c, 514c offered; low mixed, 52c. Oats dull; No. 2 canal, 35c; Michigan, 36c.

RECEPTES—Flour, none; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; cats, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; subs, 12,000 bu; cols, 13,000 bu; cols, 14,000 bu; Quiet, un-

corn, 28,000 bu; cats, 12,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 13.—Floure—Quiet, unchanged and firm.

Grain—Wheat market dull; No. 2 Western red,
\$1.35@1.40; Pennsylvania do, \$1.40@1.51. Corn—Firmer and fairly active: Western mixed, 63%c.
Oats—dull and unchanged. Rye—72@75c.
Provisions—Dull and unchanged. Mess pork,
\$22.00. Lard—Quiet and weak; refined, \$13.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.
PETROLEUW—Excited and higher; crude, 8%@
\$%; refined, 14c.
COFFER—Steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 15%@
18%c; jobbing, 16@19%.
WHISKT—Market dull at \$1.11%.

LOUISVILLE. May 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and un-Changed
Guann—Wheat quiet and dull at \$1.15@1.30.
Corn quiet at 40@48c. Oats active at 37@42c.
Rye dull and nominal.
Praovisions—Stronger, with a better feeling;
pork, \$22.50. Bulk meats, 8c; clear rib, 10%@
lic; clear, 11%@11%c. Bacon, 9c; clear rib,
11%@12\$c. larn—Sugarcured, 14@14%c. Lard—Tierce, \$14.00; keg,
\$14.75.

\$14.75. Whisky-Firm at \$1.07. Witsex-Firm at \$1.07.

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Nass., May 13.—Flour-In moderate demand; Western superfine, \$4.00@4.25; common extras, \$4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.00@7.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, \$4.00@7.25; Illinois, \$6.00 (28.25; St. Louis, \$4.50@9.00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, \$7.25@9.00.

Grain-Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 62%@66c. Oats—Mixed and No. 2 white, 46@50c; rejected, 43@46c; No. 1 white, 50@50c; rejected, 43@46c; No. 1 white, 50@50c; rejected, 33@46c; No. 1 white, 50@50c; rejected, 33@46c; No. 1 white, 50@50c; rejected, 32@46c; No. 1 white, 50@50c; rejected, 32@46c; No. 1 white, 50@50c; rejected, 78.20 (28.25).

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Quiet and firm; sales, 3.500 bu; \$1.40 for white Michigan; \$1.16 for No. 2 Milwaukec. Corn quiet and easy; sales, 6,600 bu; \$2.80 for Western sample; 55c for No. 2 mixed. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

Canal Freights—Lower; on wheat, 6%c to New York; corn, 6c; oats, 4%c do.

New Obleans. May 13.—Corn—Moderately active and higher; Western mixed, 62c; white Western, 65c; yellow Western, 72c.

Cony-Meal—In demand and prices higher; \$2.70 @2.85.

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WOOL. Boston, May 13.—Domestic wool in fair demand. Prices low and unsatisfactory. No prospect of a favorable change. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 39% 2422 for X; 41% 242% for XX. Michigan and New Hampshire fleeces, 35c. This is all that can now be realied for good average Michigan. Combing wool dull; washed, 45@51c; very choice Kentucky, 40c, with skirts and tags cut; nawashed Western, 32@36c. Pulled wools in moderate request; choice lots of Maine and Eastern super, 43 @45c; the principal sales of super and X were at 34

DRY GOODS. New York, May 13.-The general market is New York, may 13.—The general market is slugglish with agents, jobbers, and importers. Cotton goods are steady at unchanged prices. Fine bleached shirtings closely sold up. Shirting prints in fair demand, but fancies quiet. Knickerbocker three-quarter percales will be reduced half a cent, Monday. The Bulletin says 350 cases of Johnson ginghams will be perempiorily sold at auction on Thursday next.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., May 13.—Petroleum strong and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 10%c; prime white, 150 test, 11%c in car-lois cash.

Pittsburg. Pa., May 12.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, \$2.15@2.17% at Parker's; refined, 13%@31&. Philhadelphia deliver. 13%@14c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE. ARRIVALS—Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; schr Atalanta, Little Sturgeon, lumber; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr B. Scorille, Muskegon, lumber; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Cleveland, Milwaukee, light; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; prop Arizona, Erle, sundries; prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg, sundries; schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber; schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; schr Grace Greenwood, Escanaba, iron ore; schr W. H. Willard, Whitehall, lumber; schw Magdalena, Paul's Pier, wood; schr St. Lawrence, Ahnapee, ties; prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries; soow Soa Bird, Saugatuck, wood; schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. Frederick, Sangatuck, wood; prop Glasgow, Bay City, lumber; schr Albano, Bay City, lumber; schr Albano, Bay City, lumber; schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber; schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber; schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber; schr Kate Gillet, Green Bay, codar posts; schr Melvian, Muskegon, lumber; schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Frenk Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Frenk Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wolverine, Ludington, lumber; schr Wolverine, Ludington, lumber; schr Amskeson, lumber; schr Lusen, lumber; schr Amskeson, lumber; schr Amskeson, lumber; schr Amskeson, lumber; schr Amskeson, lumber; schr Lusen, lumber; schr Amskeson, lumber; schr Amskeson, lumber; schr Lusen, lumber; schr Maylic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Maylic, Muskegon, lumber; s CHICAGO.

LAKE FREIGHTS.
CHIGAGO.

Preights were more active, most of the grain being taken by propellers on through rate. Sail rates were lower, at 24c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr P. S. Marsh, wheat at 24c; prop Dean Richmond, wheat and corn: prop Idaho, corn, and prope Montans and Arabia, wheat, all on through rate. To Sarnia—Prop City of Owen. Sound, mixed cargo, and barge E. Coyne, corn. To Ogdensburg—Prop Maine, corn through. Capacity, about 150,000 bu wheat and 90,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEZ, May 12.—The freight business was excessively dull to-day, and rates are lower, 3e being all that was offered on wheat to Buffalo and being all that was offered on wheat to Buffalo and

6%c to Kingston. The charters yesterday late were: To Toledo—Schr Danford, 18,000 bu wheat at 3c. To Oswego—Schr Guiding Star, 18,000 bu wheat on owner's account.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Schr Donaldson, coal, Cleveland to Duluth on pts, and wheat Duluth to Buffalo at 4c; schr Maris Martin, coal, Buffalo to Duluth at 60c, and wheat back at 4c.

DETRORT, May 12.—B. Whitaker & Co. report the schr N. C. West chartered with wood from Nine-Mile Point to Detroit at 31.50 on rail. C. K. Dixon reports the schr Delos de Wolf with lumber from Alpena to Chicago at \$1.50 on rail.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

About fifteen cargoes of lumber arrived at the docks yesterday... The sand-sucker Cashier, which sank during the gale a week ago near Rush-street bridge, was raised after considerable labor Saturday evening. The tug Van Schaick pumped her out yesterday and towed her to Eyster's boxes in the North Branch. She is in a very dilapidated condition, and will cost about as much to repair as she will be worth ... The schr B. F. Waite lost part of her rigging and suffered some other damage by collision in the river yesterday... The schr Elbe is andergoing repairs at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company... It was rumored around the docks yesterday that the brig Pamlico, now being overhauled at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, has been chartered to take a cargo of barley to Cork, Ireland, at 32c. Judging by her reputation as a fast sailer, she is expected to be back again shorily before the next Centennial.

DULL TIMES.

Never before has marine business been so dull at this port at this season of the year as it is at present. As already stated, a majority of the grain vessels and a large unmber of lumber-carriers are still in ordinary, while some of those that have already come out mean to lay up again. Owing to the low rates made by the railroads, nearly everything is being shipped through by rail, and, as there is no prospect of a cessation of hostilities by the Eastern railroads, vessels may as well come to the conclusion now that they will have no chance this season to retrieve their losses of the last two summers. Of course the tug-owners at this port suffer sewerely from this state of affairs, and the little tugs are busing their coal in vain. A meeting of the owners of the tugs in the river will be held in a day or two to see whether an organization cannot be effected by which half of the tugs now out can be laid up, as there is not work enough for them all. Half of them are more than sufficient to do all the towing required at present. DULL TIMES.

them all. Half of them are more than standard to do all the towing required at present.

THE ALPENA.

The side-wheel steamer Alpena, of Goodrich's Transportation Company, strived here Saturday morning for the first time since she has been rebuilt at Manitowoc. She presents a very fine appearance, and is in every respect as good as new. She is now one of the finest and best in the line, which has none but first-class boats. Her dimensions are: 200 feet over all, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet hold. Her cabins are 180 feet heam, and 12 feet hold. Her cabins are 180 feet heam, and the furniture and appointments are not excelled by any steamer running out of this port. She is ably commanded by Capt. Thomas Walsh. She will run hereafter alternately with the steamer Muskegon. She left on her first trip Saturday evening, with a good cargo of freight and passengers.

ERHE.

ERIE. Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

Eng. Pa., May 14.—Arrived from Upper Lake ports, the prop Thomas A. Scott, from Chicago; prop Gordon Campbell, from Milwaukee; and the bark Two Fannies, from Milwaukee. The Japan was the first passenger boat of the Anchor Line to leave for Chicago this season. Her register shows a good list of passengers. She has a small cargo of coal for ballast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. N. K. Pairbank, of Chicago, has the contract to furnish all the lighthouses on the lakes and the Atlantic coast with lard-oil.....At Detroit, marine business is but little better than it is at Chicago, as will be seen by the following item from the Detroit Tribune: So few vessels have been placed in commission this spring that the Trag. Association find they have more tugs in commission than the trade demands, and it is proposed to retire quite a number of them from service immediately, until there is a demand for them. At least three or four, and probably a half dozen, will be laid up.... Wednesday night, as the prop Gordon Campbell, of the Anchor Line, was coming down Lake Huron, and while off Thunder Bay light, she colfided with the schr Jane Bell, loaded with lumber, causing her to leak. The Campbell towed the schooner into Port Haron, where abe will go into dock for repairs. The propeller passed on her way but slightly damaged... The Detroit Free Press ways: Should Congress see fit to pass an ample appropriation to meet the expenses of the lake survey for the coming season, the steamship Ada will be fitted out; if, on the convary, economy is practiced in this item of expenses, she will remain as now, an idle and expensive consument at the Government dock. The United States steamship Warrington will leave for Saginaw next Tuesday, where Capt L. Lederlie will superintend the constructing of two lighthouses, which are to be built on the Saginaw River the present season... Says the Detroit Post of Saturday: "The schr Arctic, of Chicago, arrived down yesterday taking in water badly. The Arctic sprung a leak while coming through the straits, and made water so fast she was compelled to get assistance. The tug Leviathan was engaged, and, with the help of pumps, succeeded in bringing the Arctic to this port. The cargo of the Arctic consists of 10,500 bas of corn, from Chicago for Edwardsbury, on the St. Lawrence River. The grain is seriously damaged, and will probably be taken out at this port. The vessel has g SCRAPINGS.

Mr. N. K. Pairbank, of Chicago, has the con-

NEW DEVICE FOR SOUNDING THE SEA. An ingenious instrument has been recently invented in England by Mr. C. William Siemens for of a sounding line. Hung up in the cabin of a ship, it will at any moment indicate what is the depth of the water below. In an illustrated description of the instrument in Nature the principle of constructhe water below. In an illustrated description of the instrument in Nature the principle of construction is shown to depend on the variations in gravity which result from the interposition at sea of water, which has less attractive force than earth for a pody on its surface. The attraction of gravity is determined by the density of the earth, which may be roughly estimated as about the average of surface rock, and about 5% times that of sea water. Consequently, if a ship could be weighed in a spring balance, it would be found lightest when on the deepest water. In Mr. Siemen's device a column of mercury is hang in a spring balance, and very delicate contrivances indicate the exceedingly slight differences in weight. It will give a notion of the delicacy of the instrument to mention that the record it gives for change of latitude is far greater than for sea depths, and has to be allowed for in calculation; of course, this should be the case, since the earth is twenty-six and one-half miles thicker at the equator than at the poles. Tested by the soundings of the Challenger, the readings of the instrument have proved remarkably accurate. When the contour of the ocean bed is better ascertained, the means will thus be afforded to the mariner for ascertaining his position by studying the indications of this index to the depth of water beneath him when the sky is too much clouded for observation.

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ficket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 7 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depote

| Cave. | Cave

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD,
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-secondTicket-office, 67 Claft-st., southeast corner of
dolph, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line)	5.00 a.m.	7:30 p. m.
Day Express	9.00 a.m.	8:00 s.m.
Raismasco Accommodation	4.00 p.m.	10:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5.15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Right Express	75.00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Night Express	9.00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	75.00 p.m.	8:20 a.m.
1 Saturday Ex.	Sunday Ex.	1 Monday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison of bridge Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph &

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAN. Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at Depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

8t. Louis Express 8:40 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
8t. Louis Fast Line 8:35 p. m. 8:35 p. m.
Catro & New Orleans Ex. 8:40 a. m. 7:30 a. m.
Catro Night Ex. 9:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk 8:45 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Night Express 8:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express 8:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Ex. 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Ex. 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Ex. 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Olipman Pasenger 5:16 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

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Dafty. Dafty, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIROAD

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arriva

Leave. | Arriva.

Leave. | Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 15:40 a. m.

Leave. | Arriva

The Life and Letters Macaulay.

His Career from 1838 Death in 1859.

The Causes, Action, sults of Fermente

LITERATU

Hawthorne's Books for The Age of Q

English Railway Appliances---Armor---Charcoal-Draw

LORD MACAULAY. THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LOI LAY. By his Nephew, 6. OTTO 'Member of Parliament for Hawick Burghs. In Two Volumes-Vol. II. 400. New York: Harper & Brother Jansen, McCturg & Co. Price, \$2.5 The life of Macaulay is resumed, it volume, at the moment of his retarn in the spring of 1838. The voyage had occupied nearly six months; had occupied nearly six months; Macaulay and his sister were within of their arrival, their father, Zachar whose health had been for some tin whose health had been for some the breaking, passed from the sight bust in Westminster Abbey bears on an inscription testifying to the effic which the older Macaulay rendered in tion of Slavery and the slave-trade Immediately on his appearance the essayist was involved in a diffic a time threatened to terminate in trouble grew out of a severe reviet caulay had written three years prewhich was resented as a personal af individual,—one Mr. Wallace,—ome the pain of unsparing criticism. Be intervention of friends the matter varranged, and Macanlay entered with the prosecution of schemes long intertal. conble grew out of a severe revie The plan of writing a History of

ginning with the Revolution and the death of George the Fourth, I fixed in Macaulay's mind, and himself to the accomplishment inary work. The winter of 1838. Italy; but, while sight-seeing with of an indefatigable inquirer, the on which his thoughts were bent lected. Much of his reading was direct reference to it, and frequent made to the subject in his journal ber he writes: "I staid at hos reading and meditating. I have a parts of 'Horatius' to my mind; parts of 'Horatus' to my mind, thought a good deal during the labout my 'History.' The great d work of this kind is the beginnin to be joined on to the preceding even I to commence it? I can slap-dash, into the middle of events when the other hand.

am I to commence it! I can slap-dash, into the middle of event ters. I cannot, on the other hand, tory of the whole reign of James to a preface to the history of William and, if I did, a history of Charles would still be equally necessary as that of James the Second. I syn the poor man who began the gemine ab eve. But, after much e I think that I can manage, by the h troductory chapter or two, to glide! Into the full current of my narmore and more in love with the really think that posterity will not my book die."

This visit to Italy gave rise to the "Lays of Rome," which the a gaged in writing or revising, whi with the feeling of a poet and a scenes in which they were located the instructure to England, in the Macaulay was elected to the House as the Liberal representative of Ethiburg. The same year he was the Secretaryship of War, which held until the dissolution of try in 1841. During these his "History" was laid aside literary work he found time to perfepreparation of occasional essays to Absister. The change of Governmethim the Secretaryship was setually a sortium, as it restored to Macaulay desired for writing. A few months p fall of the Whig party, he had instal a set of spartments in the Albany,—ous cloister, whose inviolable tranquit agreeable a relief from the roar and

of his chair, or folded over the hing-stick; knitting his great eyedect was one which had to be went along, or brightening freedownward when a burst of human massive features and honest gwith the manly, eagacions senting forth in his pleasant, econorous racy and admirably-intelligible in It was Macaulay's method, whilstory, to prepare a first rough facts to be woven into his marrati mulated. When this was complete the manual manuscript, writing pages of fooleasp per day. His each hand, and was so full of erasus of script were compressed into tweether than the second of the second of

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY

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epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-structure of Contract southeast senser of the dolph, and at Paimer House.

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mison e St. Joseph Exp. *** 3-10 p. m. *** 7-165 a. m. *** 1-165 a. m. *** 1-1

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LORD MACAULAY.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULARY.

THE LIFE A

direct reference to it, and frequent allusions are made to the subject in his journal. In Decem-ber he writes: "I staid at home till late, reading and meditating. I have altered some parts of 'Horatius' to my mind; and I have parts of 'Horans' thought a good deal during the last few days about my 'History.' The great difficulty in a work of this kind is the beginning. How is it to be joined on to the preceding events? Where am I to commence it? I cannot plunge, slap-dash, into the middle of events and characters. 1 cannot, on the other hand, write a histers. I cannot, on the other hand, write a history of the whole reign of James the Second as a preface to the history of William the Third; and, if I did, a history of Charles the Second would still be equally necessary as a preface to that of James the Second. I sympathize with the poor man who began the war of Troy position ab ovo. But, after much consideration, I think that I can manage, by the help of an introductory chapter or two, to glide imperceptibly into the Iuli current of my narrative. I am more and more in love with the subject. I really think that posterity will not willingly let

more and more in love with the subject. I really think that posterity will not willingly let my book die."

This visit to Italy gave rise to several of the "Lays of Rome," which the author was engaged in writing or revising, while examining with the feeling of a poet and a historian the seenes in which they were located. Shortly after his return to Engrand, in reordary, 1859, Macaulay was elected to the House of Commons as the Liberal representative of the City of Edinburg. The same year he was elevated to the Secretaryship of War, which position he held until the dissolution of the Ministry in 1841. During these busy years his "History" was laid aside,—the only literary work he found time to perform being the preparation of occasional essays to the Edinburg Ensiet. The change of Government which cost lim the Secretaryship was actually a stroke of good fortune, as it rectored to Macaulay the leisure he lesired for writing. A few months previous to the fall of the Whig party, he had installed himself in a set of apartments in the Albany,—"that luxurious clositer, whose inviolable tanguillity afforts so very brightly, furnished. The ornaments were few, but choice: half-a-dozen fine Italian engrav-ings from his favorite great masters; a handsome French clock, provided with a singularly-melodious set of chimes.—the gift of his friend and publisher, Mr. Thomas Longman; and the well-known bronze statuettes of Voltaire and Rousseau (neither of them heroes of his own), which had been presented to him by Lady Holland as a remembrance of her husband."

The heavy was a suctions and commoditionly which his thought were best was not neglected. Much of his reading was pursued with the reference to it, and frequent all fundous are detected to the stablect in his journal. In December 2015, and the stablect in his journal, in December 2015, and the stablect in his journal, in December 2015, and the stablect in his journal, in December 2015, and the stablect in his journal, in December 2015, and the stablect in his journal, and I have been stabled and the stable and the stablect in the stable Mr. Thomas Longman; and the well-known bronze statuettes of Voltaire and Roussean (neither of them heroes of his own), which had been presented to him by Lady Holland as a remembrance of her husband."

In the fall of 1842, the "Lays of Ancient Rome" were given to the public. Of the origin of these poems, the author gave a slight account in a letter to his friend Napler. "You are acquainted, no doubt," he says, "with Perizontos" theory about the early Roman history.—a theory which Niebuhr revived, and which Arnold has adopted as Yully established. I have myself not the smallest doubt of its truth. It is, that the stories of the birth of Romalus and Remus, the fight of the Horati and Curatil, and all the other romantic tales which fill the first three or four books of Livy, came from the lost ballads of the early Romans. I amused myself in ladia with, trying to restore some of "these long-perished poems. Arnold saw two of them, and wrote to me in such terms of eulogy that I have heen induced to correct and complete them." Within ten years from their publication 18,000 copies of the "Lays" were sold; within twenty years 40,000 were sold; and, up to June, 1875,—that is, within less than thirty-three years,—100,000 copies had been distributed among the people. It is a fact worth mentioning that the lines describing Virginia's death, in the poem of "Virginias," were intended to enbody Macaulay's feeling for his beloved niece Margaret, who was born in India, and is now Lady Holland.

The early part of 1843 was deveted by the suthor to a revision of his "Easays." is order to publish them in a collected form. So popular did these prove that, using the words of the biographer, "upward of 120,000 copies have been printed in the series know by the name of the Traveler's Library. And it is no passing or waning popularity which the series know by the name of the Traveler's Library. And it is no passing or waning popularity which heese figrare represent. Between the years 1843 and 1853, the yearly sales by Measrs. Longman of

emphasis. It was the matter and the languag rather disa the manner, that took the audien captive.

Of his demeanor in conversation, his biograph says: "Whatever fault might be found with M caulay's gestures as an orator, his appearance at bearing in conversation were singularly effective. Sitting boil-upright; his hands resting on the arm of his chair, or folded over the handle of his walls ing stick; knitting his great eye-brows if the subject was one which had to be thought out as he went along, or brightening from the forehead downward when a burst of humor was coming; hi massive features and honest glance suited well with the manly, sagacious sentiments which he selforth in his pleasant, sonorous voice, and in his racy and admirably-intelligible language."

It was Macaslay's method, while composing his flistory, to prepare a first rough draft after all the facts to be woven into his marrative had been acout mulated. When this was completed, he began upon the final manuscript, writing at the rate of signature of the subject, with an account of the various conditions under which direct fermentation is produced, and a presentation of the author, a study of clementary Organisms, and of their mode of existence, should precede that of the higher orders of beings; and, proceeding upon this principle, he has made his investigations into the phenomena of ferments most thorough and extended. The work opens with a history of the discoveries regarding the nature of ferments, and continues, in two divisions of the discoveries regarding the nature of ferments, and extended. The work opens with a history of the discoveries regarding the nature of ferments, and extended. The work opens with a history of the discoveries regarding the nature of ferments, and extended. The work opens with a history of the discoveries regarding the nature of the discoveries regarding the nature of ferments, and extended. The work opens with a history of the discoveries regarding the nature of the various conditions under which direct ferments

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As to the spontaneous generation of organisms, the author emphasizes the following law which should govern the conclusions of experimentalists: "A single experiment which proves, by a negative result, that organic infusions protected from germs from without, do not give birth to infusoria, is worth more, accentifically speaking, than ten experiments tending to catablish the contrary opinion." It is almost needless to add that the author considers the hypothesis of spontaneous generation as thus far lacking the support of decisive proofs.

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The "Little Classic" edition of Hawthorne's
Works is now complete in twenty-one volume.

works is now complete in twenty-one volumes. The many attractive qualities of this series must prove irresistible to those who do not already possess the collected writings of our one incom-parable novelist. In some form the books should parable novelist. In some form the books should have a place in every American library of any pretension; and no style in which they have been produced is more pleasing than this last. The three closing numbers rank among the most charming juveniles in our literature. The "True Stories" are taken mainly from the pages of early American history; and the Wonder-Books are filled with fairy-tales, which are, for the most part, based upon the myths of ancient Greece and Rome.

In a brief preface to one of those volumes, Hawthorne testifies to the devout motive that inspired him in their preparation. They have not been composed without a deep sense of responsibility, the sincerely avers. "The author regards children as sacred, and would not, for the world, east anything into the fountain of a young heart that might embitter and pollute its waters. And, even in point of the reputation to be aimed at, juvenile literature is as well worth cultivating as any other. The writer, if he succeed in pleasing his little readers, may hope to be remembered by them till their own old age,—a far longer period of literary existence than is generally attained by those who seek immortality from the judgments of full-grown men."

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY. THE AGE OF ELIZABETH. By MANDELL CREIGH-TON, M. A., Late Fellow and Tutor of Morton College, Oxford. With Maps and Tables. 16mo., pp. 244. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$1.

This little work admirably sustains the intention of the series to which it belongs,—presenting in the smallest compass a comprehensive view of the condition of Europe during the period which it embraces. The political history period which it embraces. The political history of the time has been allowed the chief place in the book,—the social and literary aspect of England being alone treated in two brief chapters. Although his scope has been severely limited, the author has succeeded in conveying a clear idea of the changes wrought in the spirit and conduct of the Elizabethan age by the Protestant Reformation. Its progress in the principal States in Europe, and its influence upon their several Governments, and upon their relations to one another, are very plainly portrayed. The style of the writer is quaintly slmple, and within the understanding of a child.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS. ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY-APPLIANCES: A DESCRIPTION OF
DETAILS OF RAILWAY-CONSTUCTION SUBSEQUENT TO THE COMPLETION OF THE
EARTHWORKS AND STRUCTURES: INCLUDING A SHORT NOTICE OF RAILWAY
ROLLING-STOCK. By JORN WOLFE BARRY,
Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
With Illustrations. 16mo., pp. 297. New
York: D. Appleton & Co.

The reader who would gain a general mowledge of the mechanical appliances in use n English railways will find this work excellenton English railways will not this work excellent-ly adapted to his requirements. Its contents com-prise an account of the control of railways by the Legislature and the Board of Trade, with a de-tailed description of the principal parts of the permanent way, signals, station-fittings, and roll-ing-stock. The text is well written, and the

WEAPONS. WEAPONS.

ARMS AND ARMOR, IN ANTIQUITY AND THE MIDDLE AGES; ALSO, A DESCRIPTIVE NOTICE OF MODERN WEAPONS. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF M. P. LACOSIDE. WITH A FREFACE, NOTES, AND ONE ADDITIONAL CHAPTER ON ARMS AND ARMOR IN ENGLAND. BY CRARLES BOUTELL, M. A., Author of "English Heraldry," etc. 12mo., pp. 296. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$1.50

Tris number of the "Illustrated Library of Wonders" was first nublished in America some

Wonders" was first published in America some six years ago. It is an interesting sketch of the successive weapons which men have used in war-fare, from the era of the Stone Age down to the present day. The English editor has added a good deal of valuable material to that which was fur-mished by the French author, while the exquisite and abundant illustrations furnished by the pub-lishers throw a grateful light upon the letter-press. " FUSAIN."

CHARCOAL-DRAWING. By AUGUSTE ALLONGE.
Translated by S. D. W. 16mo., pp. 47. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, \$1. The brief essay named above, which is issued in a most tasteful form by the American publishers, is written by a French artist who has a national reputation for skill in the style of drawing called "Fusain," from the little tree whose twigs, redaced to charcoal, furnish a superior kind of crayon. The essay will be read with profit by both artist and amateur. It is prefaced with an introduction by Mr. Charles C. Perkins, and embellished with a beautiful example of charcoal drawing.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FREE, YET FORGING THEIR OWN CHAINS.
BY C. M. CORNWALL. 12mo., pp. 378. New
York: Dodd & Mead.
THE PARACLETE: AN ESSAY ON THE PERSONALITY AND MINISTRY OF THE HOLYGHOST; WITH SOME REFERNCE TO CURRENT DISCUSSIONS. By JOSEPH PARKER, D.
D., author of "Ecce Deus," "Ad Clerum,"
etc., Minister of the City Temple, Holburn Viaduct, London. Svo., pp. 402. New York:
Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, § 1.50.
THE MINISTRY OF THE WORD. By WILLIAM
M. TATLOR, D. D., Minister of the Broadway
Tabernacle, New York City. 12mo., pp. 318.
New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Price,
§ 1.50. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Price, \$1.50.

HARPER'S SCHOOL-GEOGRAPHY. With Maps and Illustrations Prepared Expressly for This Work by Eminent American Artists. 4to., pp. 124. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClung & Co. Price, \$2.

THE DILEMMA: A NOVEL. By the Author of "The Battle of Dorking." Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, 75 cents.

BOSTON TO WASHINGTON: A COMPLETE POCKET-GUIDE TO THE GREAT EASTERN CITIES AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, With Maps. 16mo., pp. 246. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, \$1.50.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS CENTENNIAL GUIDE-BOOKS TO THE LEADING CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, PHILA-DELPHIA, NEW YORK. Paper. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, 15 cents per volume. LAKESIDE LIBRARY, NO. 43. THE SHADOW OF A SIN. A ROMANCE. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price 10 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Atlantic for June (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston). Contents: "The Facts Concerning the Recent Carnival of Crime in Connecticut," by Mark Twain; "Sonnet," by Paul H. Hayne; "The American," Parts I. to III. by Henry James, Jr.; "Unsung," by Paul H. Hayne; "The American," Parts I. to III. by Henry James, Jr.; "Unsung," by T. R. Adrich; "A Prophet of the People," by Felix Adler: "Ma Blonde aux Yeux Noirs," by Adelaide Affing; "The State and the Railroads," second paper, by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.; "A Shaker Village," by W. D. Howells; "Perplexed," by Celeste A. M. Winslow; "Old Woman's Gosslp," eleventh paper, by Frances Anne Kemble; "Affinities," by Edgar Fawcett; "The Quaintiess of the Judicions Hooker, "by Caroline D. Swan; "The Early Dead," by B. W. Ball; "In the Quantick Stage," by S. F. Hopkins; "Hymn. Written for the Centennial," by John G. Whittler, with the music by John K. Paine; "Recent Literature;" "Art;" "Music." The July Atlantic will give Gen. Howard's article on the Battle of Gettysburg; a aketch of Oriental travel, "From "Jaffa to Jerusalem," by Charles Dudley Warer; a paper on the Centennial Exhibition, by W. D. Howells; poems by J. R. Lowell, T. B. Aldrich, and others; and various short stories, sketches, and other articles.

Harper's Magazine for June (Harper & Brothers, New York). Connents: "Virginia in the Revolution" (illustrated), by John Esten Cook; "A Trail in the Far Southwest" (illustrated), by William H. Riding; "Old Abel's Experience: A Poem" (illustrated), by Mrs. E. T. Corbott; "Miss Susan's Love Affair: A Story," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Romance of the Hudson," third paper (illustrated), by R. Hudson Holly; "Garth; A Novel," by Julian Hawthorne; "The First Century of the Republic," (nineteenth paper), "Medical and Sanitary Progress," by Austin, Friends," first paper (illustrated), by R. H. Stoddard; "The Roumne," by Lazie W. Champney; "The Steamper: A Poem," by Lazie W. Champney; "The Steamper: A Poem," by Lazie W. Champney; "The Steamper: A P PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

onda, Beok IV., "Gwendolen Gets Her Choice," by George Eliot; Editorial Deartments. This number begins the fifty-third volume of the magazine. In the July number will be commenced an anonymous serial story said to be of great promise, to be published simultaneously in Blackwood and Harper.

Southern Historical Society Papers for April (the Rev. J. William Jones, Secretary Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.)

Scientific Mentally for May (Blades Printing & Paper Company, Toledo, O.)

American Bibliopolist—Vol. VIII., No. 79 (J. Sabin & Sons, New York).

American Journal of Science and Arts for May (James D. Dana, B. Silliman, and E. S. Dana, editors and proprietors, New Haven, Conn.).

Record of the Year, June number (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York).

Library Table for May (Henry L. Hinton & Co., New York).

Rlinois Schoolmaster for May (Cook & Hewett, Normal, III.)

LITERARY NOTES. The Literary World, a monthly publication in Boston, under the editorship of Mr. S. R. Crock er, is a very entertaining and instructive review of current literature. The editor evidently ha good opportunities for obtaining early literary news; and, what with the reviews, news, and "notes and queries," the regular reader of the Literary World is enabled to keep well up in the iterature of the day. It is the only publication the country corresponding to the Atheneum

"Marion Harland" (Mrs. Terhune) has a new novel, "My Little Love," in press. John Weiss' lectures are to be published under the title of '' Wit, Humor, and Shakspeare." Col. T. W. Higginson is preparing a "Young Folks' History of American Adventures." A comic Centennial "History of the United States," by Livingston Hopkins, will be published by G. W. Carleton & Co. John Paul's watering-place letters are to appear, revised by the author (C. H. Webb), in a volume entitled "John Paul's Vacation."

mittled "John Paul's Vacation."

The seventh volume of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation has just been published in England, and the final volume is promised before the close of the year.

Among the Methodist contributions to the Centennial will be "One Hundred Years of Methodism." by Bishop Simpson, and "Methodism and the Centennial," by the Rev. E. M. Wood. The Rev. Edward Abbott will contribute to Cen-tennial literature a volume entitled "Revolution-ary Times: Sketches of Our Country, Its People, and Their Ways, One Hundred Years Ago."

Sheldon & Co. will print, uniform with the other works of Mr. Spurgeon, his lectures on "Commenting and Commentaries." The volume will contain, also, a complete index to Mr. Spurgeon's works. works.

"Lord Byron Vindicated, or Rome and Her Pilgrim," is the title of of a poem by "Manfred," written in the stanza of Byron's "Childe Harold," just published in London. If is a reply to Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated."

Prof. Edward Roth, of Philadelphia, has been revising M. Jules Verne's several moon-books— correcting errors, and adding elucidative matter of his own—for their republication by Lawrence Ke-hoe, of the Catholic Publication Society.

Prof. Francis C. Walker's work on "Wages and the Wages Class"—which, it is said, will be one of the most important contributions to the literature of Political Economy yet made by an American scholar—is just ready at Henry Holt & Co.'s.

of Political Economy vet make by an American scholar—is just ready at Henry Holt & Co.'s.

Dr. Dollinger has in press a work entified "Unpublished Reports and Diaries Relating to the Council of Trent," which, it is said, will be the first volume of the collection of documents concerning that Council which he has for some years been preparing.

Prof. Longfellow has occupied leisure hours with the collection of poetry associated with places. This compilation will make a new series in the "Little Classics" style, and Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. promise the two volumes on England and Wales for early issue.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish, on the suggestion of the Nation, Mr. Taswell-Langmead's text-book of "English Constitutional History," which is spoken of as covering the entire field of Stubbs, Hallam, and May, satisfactorily for the ordinary student, within 736 pages octavo.

The library of Mr. E. G. Squier, to be sold in

student, within 736 pages octavo.

The library of Mr. E. G. Squier, to be sold in New York on the 24th inst., is, with very few miscellaneous admixtures, composed of works bearing on American and particularly Central and South American archaeology and ethnology, and as a collection is probably without a rival.

a collection is probably without a rival.

Scribner, Welford & Armstrong publish in this country the "History of Merchant-Shipping and Ancient Commerce," by W. S. Lindsay, M. P. It is in four octave volumes, of about 600 pages each, and has 150 wood engravings. Its plan is sufficiently comprehensive, since it begins at the ark. The fourth volume is devoted exclusively to the history of steam navigation.

J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, have in press a "History of Independence Hall," prepared by Col. F. M. Etting, of Philadelphia. It will include accounts of the meetings held in the Hall before independence was declared, the notable men in them, the bell, the Continental Congress, the Ddclaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the subsequent history and fortunes of the Hall.

It is said that the book of "Memorials of the

It is said that the book of "Memorials of the Wesley Family," by G. J. Stevenson, author of "The Methodist Hymn-Book and Its Associations," soon to be published in England, is prepared chiefly from original documents, and includes historical biographies of the leading members of the Wesley family for nearly 250 years, together with genealogical tables of the family from the time of the Saxons, A. D. 938, to the year 1875. The Publishers Weekly gives the result of its in-

The Publishers Weetly gives the result of its inquiry of the book-trade as to the most salable
works on the Revolutionary period, as follows:
Lessing's. 'Field Book,' '19: Greene's 'Historical View.'' 17; Irving's 'Life of Washington'
(four editions), 17; Greene's 'Life of Nathaniel
Greene, '11: Sabine's 'American Loyalists,' 12;
Frothingham's 'Siege of Boston,' '11; Headley's
'Washington.'' 11; Watson's 'Camp-Fires,''9;
'Letters of John Adams and Wife,''8; Greenes,'
'German Element,'' 8; Thomson's ''History of
the War,'' 8; Bisclow's ''Life of Franklin,''7;
Frothingham's ''Rise of the Republic,''7; Wells'
''Life of Sam Adams,''7, etc.

Detroit Free Press.

Boys of 10 or 12, seen on the street, appear heartless and without sympathy, and yet you wrong them. Among the houses on Clinton street is one which has missed many a pane of glass in its windows. Bags and papers are used to keep the cold air out, or it may blow in and whistle through the desolate rooms without let or hindrance. A girl of 10, whose life had been one long period of hunger, pain, and unhappiness, was taken sick one day in desolate rooms without let or hindrance. A girl of 10, whose life had been one long period of hunger, pain, and unhappiness, was taken sick one day in March, and people passing by could see her lying on a miserable bed near one of the windows. It was curious that any of the boys coming or going should have stopped to think or care about it, but they did. One of them, feeling sad at sight of the sufferer's pale face, handed an orange through a broken pane, saw it clasped by slender white fingers, and then ran away. He told other boys, and by and by there wasn't a day that some lad didn't halt at the window to pass in fruit or flowers. None of them knew the family or ever spoke to the girl, and so they gave her the name of Gertie, and called her their erphan. Boys went without marbles and the other things which belong to boyhood sports that their pennies might buy an orange, lemon, or some simple flower for Gertie, and their anxiety for her to get well was fully as great as the doctor's or the mother's. Whatever present they had they handed it through the broken pane, waited for her to reach up, and never lingered longer than to hear a soft "thank you" from her lips. Days went by, but the boys did not grow weary, nor did they miss a day. It was romance and charity so well combined tunt signad-dened their hearts and made them fond of each other. Yesterday morning a lad's hand, holding a sweet flower and is big orange, wont up to the window. No white fingers touched his as they grasped the offering. He waited a moment, and then with beating heart looked through into the room. The bed had been taken away. On a table rested a pine coffin, and on the coffin was a bunch of faded flowers which had been handed through the window the day before. Death had been there, and the boys no longer had a mission.

You might not have seen the boy hiding in a door-way and wiping tears from his eyes. Sie was seen, however, and when asked the cause of his sorrow sobbed out the whole romance in four words: ords:

"Our Gertle is dend."

California Vaqueros at the Centennial Exhibition.

Son Francisco Call, May 2.

A troupe of California Equestrians, numbering eighteen performers, left this city on Sainday morning's train, bound for Philadelphia, where they propose to set up business as a side-show to the Centennial Exposition. The company includes ten lady riders, who scorn the usual adjuncts of padded saddles, safety straps, and carefully-trained horses, and wno will perform the most daring and difficult feats of the sawdust-ring upon the bare backs of good-tempered mustangs, and who defy man, woman, or child to produce a horse that they cannot and will not ride in the same manner. Eight male riders are also on the list, selected from among the most skillful of the vaqueros of the Plains, who will ride acts of skill and daring never before a seen in the circus-ring, but which are every-day occurrences at home with these masters of the horse. The equine part of the establishment consists of sixty horses, all Californis bred, some of which are as fine specimens of the genus mustang as were ever seen, and ten Spanish males, which will probably be pronounced donkeys by our Eastern friends. With these mules it is proposed to revive the donkey races of the olden time, and introduce some other business that will make them a lasting fund of amusement. Accomodations have been secured for the troupe at the Belmont Race-Course, where Mr. Riticker, who is somewhat known to fame as the "California Boy," will issue a challenge to all comers to ride against him in long races, his distance being anywhers from 10 to 300 miles.

Plymouth Christians in a Frenzy of Rage and Violence.

The Display of Indecency at Last Friday Night's Meeting.

Dr. R. S. Storrs and the Home Mission Society---Plain Talk by Budington.

except possibly on the evening when Moulton was assailed, has Plymouth Church been the scene of such a disgraceful conflict as last night. The audience-room of the vestry was not more than half full, owing to the storm, but that handful of brethren and sisters made up in vivacity what

to the storm, but that handful of brethren and sisters made up in vivacity what they lacked in numbers. It was the oft-adjourned annual meeting,—the perennial-annual, so to speak. The special business was the oft-postponed matter of expelling Mr. Bowen for "slandering the pastor."

At half-hast 9 o'clock, when your correspondent appeared on the scene, the usual dramatis persons were present, and the grouping was picturesque. Brother Edgerton was in the chair, a clear-cyed, quick-witted presiding officer, whose impartiality and decision during the session prevented personal collisions int seemed every moment imminent. In front of the platform were gathered Mr. Bowen, his son Clarence, and his counsel, the Rev. Dr. Ward. Mr. Bowen is tall and bald, solemn, calm, deliberate, positive, with the mien of a Covenanter. Clarence is as tall as his father, but hotter and quicker, impelled by the fire of youth. Dr. Ward is equally remarkable for readiness and quickness; black hair and black eyes, slight of build, active, yet with the low and sober voice that belongs to phlegmatic natures. He is so quiet, noiseless, and self-possessed as to be dreadfully irritating in a maddened crowd, because his unaggressive manners constantly tend to defeat the violence of wrath. On Mr. Bowen's immediate right sat Deacon Howard, bald as Claffin, his pate shining in the gaslight like an inverted sancer. He is quick-tempered, peppery, irrepressible,—his notorious son Joe, sitting at his side, is far quieter. At the extreme left of the platform sits Mr. Beecher, rosy and jolly, leaning against the wall, while in front are his chief warriors, Shearman, Ross Raymond, Dr. White, Pratt. King, Blair, and the garrulous Scotchman, MacKaye.

Already the report of the Committee had been read, finding Mr. Bowen gailty of all the charges and specifications except one,—that charging him with ''lying''—and recommending

HIS EXPULSION FROM THE CHURCH.

When Bowen was asked if he would now retire to another room with hr. Beecher and Mr. Pratt, and tell h

jeers and ignominious epithets were again poured on him. Mr. Beecher declined to meet Mr. Bowen alone, "because," he said, "I have learned that he is treacherous." And the ballding shook with theers and shouts of "Hear! Hear!"

Dr. Ward and Mr. Beecher rose and addressed the chair at the same time. Dr. Ward was recognized. Mr. Beecher (interrupting) said, "I am charged with a monstrous crime." Dr. Ward added calmly:

"AND YOU ARE GUILTY OF IT!"

This had often been said before, —indeed Mr. Bowen had said it half a dozen times during the evening,—but it had never been uttered quite so epigrammatically as this. It was unpardonable. The whole audience rose and fairly stormed with rage. Deacon Howard, with one yell of anguish, rashed towards Dr. Ward, who stood calmly with his back against the platform, but he was intercepted. Cries rose on every hand, "Oh, for shame!" "Did he say that?" "How dare you say so?" "Put him out?" "Expel him!" "Infamous! infamous!" And there were hisses, antagroans, and uproar. It looked for a moment as if the spirit was on that congregation as it was on Samson in his wrath, and as if a victim must be sacrificed. But sombody moved the offender's inmediate expuision unless he would retract. "Retract! Retract!" they shouted. "I cannot retract the phrase," he said, "because it is true, but I will withdraw it, for it was uttered in an unparliamentary manner. But I am sorry to increase them." "The church would not will withdraw it, for it was attered in an unparliamentary manner. I think there have been other things done in an unparliamentary manner. But I am sorry to increase them." The church would not be appeased, and he was expelled from the room, followed by hisses and howls of rage as he passed out close to Mr. Beecher.

So, all through the evening, the Bowens were hissed and called Infamous names whenever they arose. At last Mr. Bowen's nomination of the Rev. Dr. Taylor was accepted by the church as the one man who is to hear and judge the story of Mr. Bowen in in presence of the accused, and the meeting adjourned.

At the close occurred the most disgraceful scene

on in presence of the accused, and the meeting adjourned.

At the close occurred the most disgraceful scene of the evening. As the Bowens passed out through the crowd, members rushed around them, called the old man a liar and a coward, and four or five "ladies" left their husbands and followed Mr. Bowen through the long alleyway to the street, hissing in his cars, "Oh, you dog!" "You rat!" "Rat, rat! don't you wish you could get at the bottom facts!" "I wish I was a man! Oh, you mean old rat!" For the sake of human nature, especially female nature, especially that which is developed under sanctuary roofs, I wish this indecency could be denied, but your correspondent witnessed it.

New York Sun. May 11.

The fiftleth annual meeting of the American Home Mission Society was held yesterday in the Bible House. The suspicion that the Beecher party was trying to get control of the Society, based on the sudden legacy of \$1,478.09 from Plymonth Charch and the securious of Costs size Constitution. was trying to get control of the Society, based on the sudden legacy of \$1,478.09 from Plymouth Church, and the accession or forty-nine conspicuous members of that church to Mre membership in the Society, aroused deep interest in the meeting, and it was expected that a spirited contest would take place in the election of officers. All of last year's officers were re-elected, except one Vice-President and two Directors, who had died since the last meeting. On motion of Mr. Woolworth, the name of Dr. Richard S. Storrs was replaced on the list of Vice-Presidents, he having resigned last winter.

Immediately after adjournment, the Directors met and re-elected the Executive Committee of last year, adding, at Dr. Budington's suggestion, the name of Dr. Richard S. Storrs.

Then:Dr. Budington offered the following resolution, the passage of which, he said, would be pretty sure to bring Dr. Storrs back into the Society and restore confidence in its management:

Recovered, That in the disposition of the funds contributed for home missions the Executive Committee be directed to continue to administer them hereafter upon the principles hitherto recognized and acted upon.

William Henry Smith (the Treasurer) thought it would be little the Society to pledge tiself 20 administer its affairs in a certain way to please any one man.

Dr. Woolsey said that he would do snything for

William Henry Smith [the Treasurer] thought it would belittle the Society to pledge itself 20 administer its affairs in a certain way to please any one man.

Dr. Woolsey eald that he would do anything for the sake of peace, and he was anxious to have Dr. Storrs back, but it seemed to him absurd for the Directors to direct themselves in this way.

Edward Beecher thought the Directors had no power to pass such a resolution, and Mr. Pettingili believed it would create a division instead of healing the trouble.

The debate finally brought out from Dr. Budington the statement that Dr. Storrs had resigned because he believed there was danger of the introduction of a new kind of Congregationalism into the denomination, and the object of the resolution was to estiry him that the Society would go on according to its old methods.

Some one [the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of Chicago] then asked what the principles of the 'new Congregationalism' were.

"That when an individual member of a church or congregation is incriminated," replied Dr. Badington promptly, "he shall have no resort to a Mutual Council, but shall be dropped in the face of the charges and without an opportunity to defend himself; and further, that whenever a pastor of a church is charged with immorality, he shall have the exclusive right, with his particular friends, of instituting the charges and of trying the offense."

This straightforward declaration, which was made with intense earnestness, caused a hush in the room and provoked no reply. The resolution was then tabled by a vote of 13 to 9, and the meeting adjourned.

DR. WARD.

See Fork Times, May 12.

Dr. Ward, of the Independent, who has acted as Mr. Bowen's course, and who was forced to leave the meeting on Wednesday night for giving expression to his conviction of the guilt of Henry Ward Beecher, when asked to give his views upon this phase of the case, replied that he had attended many business meetings of the church, and had heard Mr. Beecher began the sentence about being "Charged with an infanons cr

The Vienna Exposition.

American Architest.

The published accounts of the financial experience at Vienna are gloomy enough. The Berlin Baussifung says that the public cost of the exhibition, which was beforehand estimated at 6,000,000 guiden (say \$3,000,000), and afterwards at 15,500,000, really amounted to more than 19,000,000; while the receipts, which were estimated at 16,000,000, were not much over 4,000,000. So that, after deducting all that can be realized from the sale of the buildings, it is believed that the treasury will be out of pocket by some 14,000,000 of guiden (37,000,000). The buildings themselves will return very little. To keep them in order, it appears, will cost more than can be got for them in rent; and so it is decided to keep only the Central Rotunda with the quadrangular block which incloses it, the Machine Hall, which is turned over to the city for faculties as an entrypot, and the two Parvillans designed as an entrypot, and the two Parvillans designed under an unhappy complication of disadvantages: the unfanished and disordered condition in which it was opened; the inordinate exactions of ifin-keepers, and other sharpers, which drove away a great number of guests; and the cholera, which almost completed a stamped. From all these difficulties there is reason to hope the exhibition in Philadelphia will be preserved. The Bausditung hopes that this financial showing will be enough to extinguish the ambition for an Austellung which lingers in Germany, but thinks that France, not-withstanding the Indemnity, is rich enough to pay

When Henry A. Wise fought Cocke, in 1832, the litter undertook to "rattle" him by remarking ostentationsly to his second as they took up position, "I call you and God Almighty to witness am guiltless of this man's blood." The attemptid not succeed, for Mr. Wise replied: "You habetter leave God Almighty alone and look to you own blood, damn you," and shot him in the groin. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.

The Variation of Animals and Plants UNDER DOMESTICATION. BY CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S. Second edition, revised. Illustrated. 2 vols., 12mo. Price, \$5.00.

Price, \$5.00.

Price, \$5.00.

"During the seven years phich have elapsed since the publication, in 1868, of the first edition of this work, I have continued to attend to the same subjects, as far as lay in my power; and I have thus accumulated a large body of additional facts, chiefly through the kindness of many correspondents. Of these facts I have been able here to use only those which seemed to me the more important. I have omitted some statements, and corrected some strong, the discovery of which I owe to my reviewers."—Extract from Preface.

Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints,

Delivered at Bellevue Hospital Medical Colleg during the Winter Session of 1874-75. By Lzw A. SAYNE, M. D. Illustrated by 274 Woodent 1 vol., 8vo. Price in cloth, \$5.00; sheep, \$6.00 A. SAYIE, M. D. Interfaced by 274 woodcate.

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This volume is published at the request of medical gentlemen of the highest standing, \$6 different sections of our country, as well as many abroad, who are saxious to have Dr. Sayre's peculiar views and extended experience in this specialty given to the profession in a plain and practical manner. The book contains the substance of his course of lectures delivered at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, as well as many important cases from his note-book, and from the hospital records. He has als added a number of cases before presented by him to the profession in medical journals, of at the different medical sarfeties, which are considered worthy of permanent record.

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Popular Science Monthly

(ESTABLISHED MAY, 1872.) Conducted by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.

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LEGAL. TREASURY DEPAR

Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, Feb. 2, 1876.
All persons having claims against the Fourth Nation all Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby netified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof within thromonths, to Charles D. Sherman, Receiver, at the offic of mild bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.

Comptroller of the Currency.

GENERAL NEWS. Ryan of the Central Station which he found yesterday on

Malcolm and James Ferris are locked up-leage Avenue Station, charged with reb-cert Roe of a sum of money in a saloon lle street bridge. by the explosion of a lamp at No. 263 street, owned and occupied by W. Bell amage nominal.

Damage nominal.

Beckman, an old woman some 60 years of found at 2 o'clock yesterday morning unidewalk at the corner of Ontario and Marta. She said she was so indigent as to be pay her rent, and had in consequence cited from her home. She is now at the

Young ladies whose lovers go to college will, if sy have a due regard for the feelings of the sung men, when they go down to the parlor, sing cough loudly, or otherwise give notice of their proach, for their lovers may feel very sheepish they are caught posturing for Commencement y before the glass.

at this time, as the people of Evanston wan-rough its classic shades at dusky eve, they rom the depths of the groves or from behind the voices of innumerable Commencement s rehearsing speeches concluding. Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime.

the Thursday afternoon Henry, an 11-year old of Ernest Schulz went fishing to the river at bot of Leavitt street, and not returning home proper time, his parents instituted a search m, but found only his hat on the river bank, wer was dragged for the remains, and yester-coming the body was recovered by a young amed James Reilly.

regeant O'Donnell and Officer Maloney yestermorning arrested three notorious thieves and
ht-prowhers, who gave the names of James
seen, Paddy Connors, and James Connors. Some
eago they broke into the clothing-house of
is Levi, No. 343 Blue Island avenue, and caraway several hundred dollars worth of goods,
r are also wanted for several burglaries in
seton. In their den were found two trunks
if plunder, some of which has already been
ified by the owners.

entified by the owners.

A reckless young man went to a Clark street reaarant Friday night and ordered some of the delicy of the season. When he went to the countsettle his bill the proprietor said: "Had some
rawberry shortcake, sir" "No," replied the
wang man, in whose storanch a sense of injury
ill rankled, "I had some some shortberry strawke." The proprietor seised a piece of the delicy of the season, somewhat everdone, that stood
the counter, and, hurling it at the young man's
and, spattered the walls around with brains and
eleratus.

a young man on Sheldon avenue fell in love with a young man at Ravenswood because she had such lovely long golden hair, and she, charmed with his splendid figure, reciprocated his ardent passion. They were married last week, and though he was at first somewhat supprised and saddened to observe that she hung her wealth of smber tresses ever the back of a chair at nights, he remarked philosophically that this world was all a feeting show as he took off his manly shoulders along with his cost and hung them on the bed-post.

A. disreputable West Side German journalist, whose chief duties are to land Mayor Colvin and his party to the sides, and to publish smutty and uncouth jokes in the German language, was severly caned last evening in the looby of the New Chicago Theatre by C. M. Thiersch, a reporter of the Preis-Presse, whom he had first tried to blackmail, and then vilified because his efforts were unsuccessful. The person assalled was but slightly injured, owing to the thickness and toughness of the hide, acquired by sumerous tannings given it from time to time by persons whom he has previously outraged.

THE WATER-WORKS.

CARD FROM MR. PRINDIVILLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Aso, May 14.—An article concerning the Works appeared in your issue of this mornich contains so many malicious falsehoods cannot allow it to remain unanswered. In no the assertion that the big engine was seed damaged, and that an investigation would be made to ascertain how long a time must before it could be used again, it is only ary to inform you that the engine was running clock this morning, and has never been in condition since it was put in place. The ary loss of life and injury to the building the article says "might" have happened to comment.

supply will continue to be abundant. The pumping works are under the supervision of Gity Engineer Chesbrough, who visits them daily, and the ingineer in charge, Mr. Trautuma, is a trustrorthy, competent man, who has been in the city's mploy over twenty years. During that period he as been frequently left in charge of the sories for weeks at a time,—during the beence of Mr. Cregier from the city, le was placed in charge on each of those occasions y. Mr. Cregier, and Mr. Chesbrough and Mr. Cregier both assured the Board of Public Works hat he was perfectly competent to take charge of he works and perform the duties of Chief Enlacer.

The statements by "a gentleman acquainted with the facts," that I requested Mayor Colvin to remove Mr. Cregier; that I saked Mr. Quintard to appoint any one to any position; that I ever asked Mr. Cregier to recommend Mr. Eberts to Mr. Quintard for any position, are all lies, without even the shadow of justification. I not only never requested Mr. Cregier's removal, but, on the contrary, have always befriended him, and he knows it. Mr. Eberts, who is not a relative of mine, was not appointed an inspector of the new engines by me. He was appointed by the Board of Public Works, at the request of some of the oldest and best engine manufacturers of Chicago, after his credentials were examined and apoard of Public Works, at the request of Chicabe oldest and best engine manufacturers of Chicabe oldest and best engine manufacturers of Chicabe after his credentials were examined and apgroved by Mr. Chesbrough. I do not deem it worth
while to waste my time or your space with detailed
contradictions of each falsehood in the whole tissue which make up the article to which I reply.
Suffice it to say that the article is malicious, untruthful, and uncalled for, from beginning to end,
and the public interests alluded to in it neither
have been nor will be neglected by the Board of
Public Works while composed of its present memhave been nor will be neglected.

R. Prindiviville.

OBITUARY. Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank of this city, died yesterday morning very suddenly at his residence, No. 106 Pine street, of heart-disease. For several years past he had been subject to occasional feelings of faintness, but it was regarded as nothing serious, and excited no special notice. Testerday deceased lay down at about 10:30 o'clock, and was soon apparently in a sound sleep. As he had just before been in the best of spirits and health nothing was remarked till Mr. Arnold, his father-in-law, observed him, and thinking that there was a suppor rather than sleep, sent for medical aid; but nothing would avail, and he quietly passed away a few moments after. Mr. Scudder was born in Newark. M. J., in February, 1843, and was, consequently, 32 years old. His father died while the ambject of this sketch was very young, and left the son to make his own way in life. He carly removed to Chicago, and has lived here ever since. For many years he was employed in the Merchants' Bavings, Loan, and Trust Company, and there reserved that business education that made him so successful in after years. After having risen to the position of Assistant Cashier he removed to the National Bank of Illinois, and took a position as Cashier of that institution. Another change saw him in the position that he occupied at the time of his death. He was married in the summer of 1871 to Miss Mary Arnold, second daughter of the Hon. I. N. Arnold, a well-known Chicagoan. A son and daughter were born to them.

Mr. Scudder was a man of kindly nature and genial temperment, which made him beloved by a year large circle of Sequantizances, and his strict WILLIAM M. SCUDDER.

I. N. Arnold, a well-known Chicagoan. A son and daughter were born to them.

Mr. Scudder was a man of kindly nature and genial temperment, which made him beloved by a very large circle of acquaintances, and his strict basiness integrity and ability won for him the highest respect from those with whom his lot was cast. He was a model husband and a kind father, a true friend and a sucial companion. His loss will be severely felt and a host of friends will sympathize with the once left fatherless by his sudden and unimely end. Socially, mentally, and morally his place was with the first. He was a member and attendant of St. James Church, the Rector of which—the Rev. A. L. Harris—will officiate at the funeral services, the time of which has not yet been lized, but will be announced hereafter.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Mrs. Saloma Brown, of Olive Township, Clinton County, is the heir to a copper tea-kettle which has been in possession of the family for seven generations. The surface of the copper-plate shows it to have been hammered out, instead of being rolled as at the present day.

A new Republican paper has been started at process, the Pulling Surveycept. The material for the publication was the present of the Northern

Grenger, which collapsed by reason of the non-support of the members of the Order.

A new paper will soon be started at Mason by a gentleman from Charlotte, named Johnson. It will advecate Democratic principles. The libet case of C. J. Gale against Judge Inger-soll, editor of the Shawassee American, at Co-runns, which has been in litigation for over a year, resulted in a verdict of 6 cents damages; \$10,000 was claimed.

resulted in a verdict of 6 cents damages; \$16,000 was claimed.
Fruit prospects in Central Michigan are better this spring than for many years before. All the peach-trees that were not winter-killed are now loaded with bloscoms, as also are pears, cherries, apples, and small fruits.
Peter Beil, of Grand Lodge, has fallen beir to an estate worth \$750,000, by the death of a relative in Ireland.
Mrs. Hans Johnson, wife of a tailor at Greenville, was fattally burned by kindling a fire with kerosene; also, two of her children were burned, it is supposed fatally.
The sale of the Lansing cheese-factory presented a nice chance for speculation. The real estate, building, and engine, almost new, were sold for \$4,005, subject to a mortgage of \$10,735,—the estimated value being from \$60,000 to \$80,000. Aparty in Kaiamagoo bought the unfinished sock for \$1.570, which inventoried \$14,005.
Another shaft at the Corunna coal-mines is to be sunk this spring. The coal is more extensively used than formerly. It is well adapted for amithwork.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERATIC CONCERT. We have not on the whole this season been troubled much with opera. We have had no Italian or German (except the home performances of "The Merry Wives of Windsor"); only one season of English opera; and a surfeit of opera bouffe by mediocre troupes. This fact may have had something to do with the crowded condition of Hooley's Theatre last evening, for it was full from dome to put. Cheap refers also undowledly contributed to Theatre last evening, for it was full from dome to pit. Cheap prices also undoubtedly contributed to fill it, and, lastly, Mme. Pappenhe in's evidents popularity among our German friends was not without effect in its appeal to their purse-strings. The performance itself was neither concert nor opera. It might be termed a concert in the operatic style, or opera in the concert style—a melange or operatic has a which framenary acts and whole grass. performance itself was neither concert nor opera. It might be termeds a concert in the operatic style, or opera in the concert style—a melange or operatic hasa, is which fragmentary acts and whole arias were curiously intermingled. It was trule to the conventionalities of opera, however, in one respect. The programme was changed two or three times, but finally the management settled down upon the third and fifth acts of "Paust," the grand due from "The Huguenots," and arias from "The Masked Ball" and "Lucrezia Borgia," which was certainly comprehensive enough, not-withstanding the jarring of the unities, to suit fany one. The company is what may be termed "a scratch" one, with Mme. Pappenheim at its head as "the bright particular star." The artists who assisted het were lierr Bietz, tenor; Herr, Franceth, basso (an old stager, who has been here often); Miss Clarz Zeigler; Miss Irone Hauck Koon, a chicago singer; Miss Alberti; Mr. Felix Preusser, baritone soloist; and last, but by no means least, Mr. Hans Balatka, who, as chef dorchestre, proved himself very effective, and contributed very largely to the general success. Mme. Pappenheim has already appeared successfully in concerts here, but the two acts of "Faust" gave us a much better taste of her quality, as she is in reality a robust dramatic singer. The third act (the garden scene) in which the action and music of Marguerite's role are worked up to their climax of passion and power, she was not only effective but superb, and gave us some of the best dramatic singing and most intense action we have had here for a long time, and the same may be said of her Valentin in "The Huguenots." So far as we can judge from merely fragmentary opportunities, we should say that her forte lies in robust singing and heavy dramatic work. Her assistance was creditable. Herr Bietz, the tenor, although mediocre as an actor, is a good singer, and Herr Franoech declaims his music quite as ruggedly as the heavy bassos usually do, and is as little troubled about tune as they. Herr P

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. The excellent German Dramatic Company of Mr. lexander Wurster closed its very successful sea-Alexander Wurster closed its very successful season at the New Chicago Theatge last evening, with
Ernst Wichert's comedy of "Der Narr des
Gluecks" (Fortune's Fool). Though Miss
Pappeaheim and an operatic company
were holding forth at Hooley's, yet
the place was crowded with a very select audience,
showing the popularity of the company and the appreciation of their efforts by the Germans of this

city.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Wurster for his untiring efforts to establish a German theatre worthy of the large German betater worthy of the large German population in this city. Heretofore under "German Theatre" was understood a medicore performance by a few amateurs at the Turner Halls, where, during the play, one could smoke his pipe and drink his glass of lager, and not be inconvenienced by taking off his hat. When Mr. Wurster rented the New Chicago Theatre and engaged an excellent company to give such performances Sunday evenings as would not only be a credit to the Germans of the city, but also to elevate their tastes, many of, the old fogies predicted a failure. And at first it looked as if their prediction, would turn out correct. But Mr. Wurster energetically went shead, and gradually, as the fame of his company became extended, the support became larger and larger, and before the season was half over the houses were crowded every Sunday night with respectable and intelligent audiences. And what a year ago seemed to be an impossibility has now become a reality—namely, a German theatre in this city which is second to none in the country, and of which our Germans have just cause to be proud.

The performance last evening was a most successive the contract of the country, and of which our Germans have just cause to be Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Wurster

and of which our Germans have just cause to be proud.

The performance last evening was a most successful one, all the actors being well up in their parts. It was a fitting close to the season. The andience were unsparing in their applause, and the actors were called out time and again. After the fourth act Director Wurster appeared before the footlights, and thanked the public for the support they had given him during the season. He promised to keep up the excellent standard of the German Theatre during the next, and for this purpose had not only sengaged the leading members of his present Company, but in addition has engaged some of the leading German actors of the New York and other German theatres. The announcement was greeted with applause.

man theatres. The announcement was greeted with applause.

The next season begins Sept. 17. The New Chicago Theatre has again been rented, and Messre. Donald and Koch have been retained as stage managers. From the arrangements thus far made the next season promises to be still more successful than the one just closed.

THE CHOPIN RECITALS. The eighth of Mr. Wolfsohn's Chopin Recitals took place Saturday afternoon at Standard Hall. The programme was a model one, instrum The programme was a model one, instrumentally and vocally. It consisted of the fourth Ballade, F minor, op. 52; four Etudes,—Lento in C sharp minor, Allegro in G flat major, Vivace in A flat major, and Presto in C sharp minor; and the Andante, Spianato and Polonaise, op. 22. The fourth Ballade, which is seldom played here, is undou btedly the finest of the four, and if it does not bring out such marked and easy, impressive melodies as the others, it carries from begins is undou btedly the finest of the four, and if it does not bring out such marked and easy, impressive melodies as the others, it carries from beginning to end a plaintive elegiac theme. It belongs with the Allegro de Concert.—played here by Von Buelow last week. The Fantasic and the Barcarole belong to the latest period of Chopin's compositions, and a comparison in its musical creation might be drawn between him and Beethoven. Both composers, in the last years of their lives, emancipated themselves from the character of their earlier works, and nothing of the breadth and depth of the above-mentioned works is found in the earlier works, and nothing of the Breadth and depth of the above-mentioned works is found in the earlier ones of Chopin. Of the Ktudos there is little to be said. This is the second time that Mr. Wolfsohn has played any Etndes at his recitals, and all of them, with one exception,—the Lento, in C sharp minor,—have been new here. After listening to the Andante e Spianato, ong wonders in the Andante one is prepared to understand the meaning of the Polonaise with its manifold bits of poetic themes, and the pianist is more in the spirit of giving it a true musical interpretation and not making it a series of key manipulations, as is often done.

Miss Lizzle Porseman sang the following songs of Franz: "Mother. Sing Me to Rest:" "Her Eyes;" "Slumber Song." "Spring Profusion." "Request," and "Expectation. Like most songs given at these recitals, some of those were new here. Miss Forseman has as yet seldom appeared in the concert-room, but it is hoped she will not long re-

THE HERSHEY DUO SOIREE.
Last week at the Hershey Soiree were presented
three sonatas, by Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Beethothree sonatas, by Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven, respectively, affording a good example of the styles of these writers. The Mendelssohn sonata went extremely well, as indeed did the others in a technical sense, but in the Beethoven sonata we did not find that depth of sentiment, nor so broad and intelligentan interpretation as we had hoped to have heard from two such players as Mesera. Eddy and Lewis. This was especially noticeable in the Adagio which is one of the finest inspirations of Beethoven's genius. Mrs. Hershey's songs were seceived with great favor.

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Swing on the Third Commandment.

An Eloquent Eulogy of the Dignity of Labor.

The General Methodist Conference at Baltimore.

ts Members, Clerical and Lay.

LABOR. Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning and Vicker's, taking as his text

Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work.
For is six days the Lord made heaven and earth,
the sea, and sil that in them is, and rested the
seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbith day, and hallowed it.—Exodus xx.: 9-11.
The idea of resting one day in seven is not the
cult lesson embedied in this seven is not the only lesson embodied in this passage of Scrip-ture. Here is seen the idea of six days of labor for one of rest. I am amazed, not that God demanded one day of rest in seven, but that He should have demanded elsewhere six days of work to one of repose. The idea of a Sunday may be surprising, but more surprising still is the economy that shows us six days, side by side, that are not to be pervaded by the hush of business, nor by the sound of the church-going bell. While ethers may be debating the origin and obligation and philosophy of a Sunday, let us rather discuss, this morning, the origin and philosophy and obligation of the other divisions of the week. There are casuists plenty to tell us why the steam-car and the street-car should not run upon the seventh day, but there is a dearth of argument as to, why they should so plunge along on those days not holy so many and so long reaching from Monday's dawn to Saturday night. Let us in unfolding our theme borrow from our Sabbatical friends their world-history. They present us the picture of the Infinite Creator busy all week designing and executing Hisplan of making stars, planets, fishes, beasts, birds, and man, and then on the seventh day the Great Creator rested and thus laid the foundations of the Sabbath. We wish to borrow this history that we may learn not how the Lord rested, but how sublimely and sweetly He toiled. He made the Sunday a small thing compared with the great six brothers that went before it. It was only the sleep of a soldier after a great battle and a great victory. Sweet and beautiful as is the idea of rest, grand must have been those six mornings when the power of the Almighty, they were immense, sublime days, compared with that morning and evening days of the Almighty, they were immense, sublime days, compared with that morning and evening whereon the Infinite Energy sought repose. At least, looking back upon this page of sacred record, we behold the day of rest to be only one in seven, and the other six to be wonderful in their import. Sunday did not make the world, it only looked at it.

Let us then think of labor in its several great lights. Labor is not the result of sin. It is not a curse sent upon man for tranagres should have demanded elsewhere six days of work to one of repose. The idea of a Sunday

locked at it.

Let. at them think of labor in its several great its let.

Let. at the labor in the labor in its several great it let.

Let. at the labor in the labor in the let. at the l

that once girded themselves for battle, and whe sighed in death's agony on the bloody field. Our word "love" is full to-day of the experience of the yesterday far away when Ruth gleaned in the fields of Boax, and Rachel wept for her children, and the divine Lord came in the name of all the love of Henven. Open the page of literature and behold: the soul of Sappho. of Virgil, of Homer, of St. John, of Million, Shakspeare, of all the scattered ages meets you as living friends meet you at your home to-day. And yet what is this literature but the place where the labor of man went forward evoking a universe of loveliness out of those mornings and evenings that made up the days of a long creation. And it is all very good. The plastic arts, the sculpture and the architecture, combine with the written arts in showing us that soul of man, which would otherwise be invisible. In all the old and new cities, in the temples of God, and in the house of man we behold the ideas and tastes of the soul; in the pyramids its force; in St. Peter's the sublimity; in the home, with its decorations upon the wall and the fire upon the hearth, the domestic sentiment. As the psalmist saw his Delty in the firmament and cried out. "Oh. Lord, thou makest me glad through Thy works!" ("O, Domine, delectast.") And as the painters and poets have created out of this pealm the Matilds:

A lady all alone, who, singing went Culling flower from flower wherewith her way

the painters and poets have created out of this peal the Matilda:

A lady all alone, who, singing went
Culling flower from flower wherewith her way
Was all o'er painted,
and have nade her all radiant with joy over the matchless beauty of nature, so we all can write a new psalm, humbler indeed in its object and eloquence, but overfowing with power in the words.

'Oh man in thy works thou makest me glad." We are all a Matilda culling in the fields of humanity the flowers "wherewith our way is all o'er painted." The cities, the sailing ships, the inventions, the poetry, the letters, the arts, the faces, the characters, the heroes, and the friends, the faith-ful citizens and faithful Christians are only the soul of God's child-man making itself external that we may behold and love it in our pligringe. Industry, is therefore, not the calamity, or accident of time, the result of a sin or of misfortune, but it is the gateway by which the soul passes from death to life. Labor is the cradle of life. Repose is only another name for the grave.

4. While the soul is thus projecting itself out-

of time, the result of a sin or of misfortune, but it is the gateway by which the soul passes from death to life. Labor is the cradie of life. Repose is only another name for the grave.

4. While the soul is thus projecting itself outward, and is thus becoming a part of the human earth, as the stars become a diadem of God, it is inwardly adding to all its powers of goodness and happiness. All Blessedness comes from high ocsupation. Rest is valuable only so far as it is a contrast. Pursued as an end it becomes a most pitiable condition. Out of toll the soul becomes like a lily out of the water beneath the earth. Hence labor comes not only to help all up the creative scheme of God, not only to cover earth with cities, and railways, and languages, and institutions, but to fill up the bosom of the laborer with a treasure purely his own. When the heroes have died on the field and left republics behind them they have taken away with them into eternity a glory of soul equal to the splendor of the freedom they have left on the shores of earth. Always while the human spirit is building without it is building without it is building within. Indeed, the outer object is early the reflection of the inner scene; the darting rays that are less wonderful than the sun itself. Hence the Bible principle that he who should give a cup of water to a thirsty brother would thus give it to the Son of God, or to God, —the external offering being the shadow of a heart worthy of the paths of Heaven. As the Creator, from His six days, drew new blessedness woming each evening to the consciousness that 'it was good and very good," so man in his deeds finds more joy than all else can bring. As the branches of the oak expand the oak grows more powerful in its heart.

5. Out of these reflections should come a conviction of the utter vanity of hopes founded upon any shape of inaction. Without exception, all the good afid beautiful things of our world tell us that here some human industry hath been. The crumbling columns, whose acanthus capitals o

ket-places and wonder at the deplorable condition of our Government, national and local. But with this law of labor before us all wonderment may well cease, for there can be no greatness or goodness where there has been no toil. As the face of the Venus de Millo was fashloued by a million touches of the chisel, as the Indinte One giredel Hamself up for the creation of a world, and rested not till "all was very good," so the face of that beautiful creature—the Republic—the beautiful goddess of the nineteenth century, will not stand forth in perfection till the million blows have been struck by the purest hearts and most skillful hands that our age can select from its mighty multitude. In a monarchy it is necessary that only the King should study Government and pour into it his mind and soul, for it is the incarnation of only himself. Thus two men hold all Germany in the path of power; but when a Government is by the people then the labor must come from a million minds, and as the antum leaves and grasses fall one by one and make up the rich soil that envelops the earth, so the votes of every free man and the conscience of citizen, and the love of every enfranchised heart, must all combine to one end, and out of this concentrated care and action, a State will come forth at last like the Cosmos of our God. As the universe sprang up from the labor of Deity, so a State springs up from the labor of Deity, so a State springs up from the labor of man. By this unvarying law cities may be built up. When the laws of human welfare, trained in philosophy, is brought to bear at the ballot box, the local world responds and springs up new and beautiful out of the chanbers of each individual heart. The Bible, having unfolded the idea upon its first page in that subbline picture of the Deity toiling six days and resting only one, carries the truth forward and combines it with every hope and joy of time and eternity. It bids man work out his salvation. It says the Infinite Judge will reward every man according as his work shall b

who die in the Lord for follow them." Thus into the final state of the soul, which the Church calls by the name of salvation, the labors of these earthly days all enter as the elements of the ennobled spirit. As the dew, and the sain, and the earth, and the sunshine, and the shadows of night all work together and give us the rose in the richness of its color and perfume, so the deeds of this life, the hours of study, the cups of cold water given to a brother in the name of God, the love carried in the heart, the solicitude over the true, the beautiful and the good—all those pour their moral riches in the soul and work out the final salvation, that sacred fitness for immortality.

Very harmful, hence, is any doctrine adverse to the liberty of the human will, and to the bearing of works upon time and eternity. Christ came not to supersede a single human work, but to stimulate the soul to higher endeavor by helping it, and by dilling with hope and light the heart that once saw little in life and little beyond. The day that shall fully make Christ the leader of Christian industry, the day that shall unfold the divine power of the human will will be a day that shall hand the church over to the philosophy of Genesis, when stars and planets, and oceans, and verdure-clad hills sprang up out of the industry of the Creator.

6. In the midst of this philosophy we perceive the import of the word 'sin.' Sin is a destroyer. It is the moth and rust that corrupt. The earth, the church, government, the home, are ruined by the wicket souls that crawi like worms all through these beautiful things which the good have made by their toil. Sin is the worm in the bud. It is the earthquake that shakes down the temples of man and makes a ruin of columns carved all over with the progress of society. As honest toil creates and fills earth with products of priceless worth, so sin enters only as a destroyer. blasting the literature, the art, the religion, the virtue, the home, and the state along its shameful path. Hence the sinner comes to

him it is hard to believe that before him is paradise.

And now let us sum up the reflections of the hour. As the universe set forth from industry, so by industry it proceeds. When God ccased and withdrew, then man appeared and took up the perpetual task. God withdrew from the ocean, and man came to its border and launched a ship, and saw the ocean's smile, and heard its deep bass. God made the air, and the wood, and the voice, and man worked the wood and the chord into the harp and trained his voice into language and song. Exerywhere man has appeared to carry forward the cosmos of the Infinite. Hence the six days of labor perform a function in human history, in the theory of man, more stipendous than; the seventh of his rest. It is only against six days of sin the Sunday shine forth in great superiority; but till the six days with goodness and the seventh becomes only one character in a holy group,—one of seven graces all filke, the Sunday wearing only one-seventh part of the loveliness of the choir.

"Their works do follow them." In a world

where no particle of anything is lost; in a world where a thousand tints of color are treasured up in the common light; in a world where the grain of gold that sparkled in the diadem of Esther or Sheba's Queen sparkleds somewhere still; in such a realm no labor of the Christian or of the good is ever lost. The thoughts and actions of each one are hidden away somewhere in the great urn of the soul. They go with the mind that performed the deeds. As the benevolence of John painted itself on his face; as the love of Christ molided His features until even Pilate could but admire Him; as the painters tell us that the eyes of the "Mater Dolorosa" grew large and full of longings because of ther inner love, so all the works of the soul here apon earth are treasured up in its mysterious depths, and go with it to the great life beyond. As the works of the toiling centuries do follow them, the literature and art of Athens pouring into far away America, as the psalms sung by Judea's daughters are chanted still aften, 3,000 years have apassed, so in the sight of God, which no influence can eccape, the good works of each soul go forward borne inside the heart like the heart of the sun, and trailing after it like the sun's train of light. "Wonderful and holy is the Sabbath indeed, but amaxing and boly are the exit days of labor that pass along with their mornings and evenings before the rest comes. In these six days behold the creation of human triumph and immortality!

METHODIST CONFERENCE. BALTIMORE, May 12.—This body, representing over a million and a half of Methodists, and twice as many more "adherents," as the En-

glish say, is rightly a centre of interest to the whole country. Ten years before the Declara-tion of Independence the Methodist doctrines were first preached in New York by Philip Embury to a congregation of five persons; these doctrines have how overrun the whole continent,

were first preached in New York by Philip Embury to a congregation of five persons; these doctrines have how overrun the whole continent, and besides gathering together the largest communion in America, have greatly modified the theology of other denominations, while they themselves have suffered no perceptible change. The great batthe of the theological giants has been waged between the absolute divine percogative on the one hand, and fair play for fallen sinners on the other; between limited and partial salvation through Christ on the one hand, and free and full salvation on the other. Methodism has come to glory in America partly because of its timerancy, its singing, and its making use of the religious talents of women, but chiefly because it has preached a God whose alleged government the conscience of mankind can respect, and a Savior whom no one can help loving who comes in the least to know him. "This is the true God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent," and no wonder that Heaven has blessed the preaching of this God and this Gospelf to the driving out of that Calvanistic Moloch in which the Puritans believed, who, simply for his own glory, kept a very small Heaven and a very large hell. No wonder a Methodist shouts and gets happy over his religion, and no wonder that the great revivals in all churches have come through the preaching of the Wesleyan theology, though mixed sometimes, but mixed continually less and less, with the savage dogmas of the Genevan school.

A company of Methodist shouts and gets happy over his religion, and no wonder that the great revivals in all churches have come through the preaching of the Wesleyan theology, though mixed sometimes, but mixed continually less and less, with the savage dogmas of the Genevan school.

A company of Methodist preachers over 60 years of age is the heartiest assemblage to be found on earth. Take one of these General Conference Love Feasts as a specimen. Here is Father Wilbur all the way from Oregon, who went out via Cape Horn before the listhmas rout

is Bishop Harris, our Chicago Bishop, our "A No. I top-side beaven-pigeon-man," as they call him in China, who only wants a dozen years or so of work in his office to make him as round as the globe.

But enough of personal mention. The Methodist Church, by the vastness of the scale of its operations, ought to produce noble, well-rounded men. No wonder some of the politicians envy that Church, and want to rob her of Bishop Simpson to make a President of; but the good Bishop, like Nehemiah of old, is "doing a great work and cannot come down."

The lay element of the Conference is superb: not so numerous but every whit as influential as their clerical brethren; heavy men, some of them, men who know a fraud when they see it, and under whose eyes no scheme of doubtful business character could pass. Such were the men on the Book Concern Committee of four years ago, whose report estiled the troubles which had voxed the Church and the nation for half a year; and the same men, many of them, are here again to try the case of

THE WESTERN BOOK CONCERN,
whose good name has been attacked by some brethren who, though not members of this body, have indulged their bad temper, by means of bad book-keeping, to give the worst blow to the publishing interests of the Church which they have ever received,—the worst, not because of any real damage which it will do, but because it is so utterly inexcusable. The chief mover in that noturious Baltimore memorial, having no rights upon the floor of the House himself, got Dr. Lanahan to offer it and request its reading; and, failing thus to bring his stink-pot to bear upon the nostrils of the Conference, he crept down to the reporters' table and gave them an extra copy, prepared for that purpose, which secured its publication in advance of any action by the Committee to which it was referred. No wonder this has reacted in favor of the mens maligned.

There is another fact which ought to be taken into account. It is the Western Book Concern this time. Now, there is beginning to be in certai

doctrine of Divine Providence,—a quartette of discourses, the like of which, at one convocation, we never may hear again. The first of these men, long regarded as the most spiritually elegant preacher in America, is growing old; but in the last there is promise of equal power, for which he need not wait till Elljah's mantle falls.

Mr. Hammond, the noted revivalist, assisted by the singing brother, Bentley, is holding meetings in this city; the great hall of the Maryland Institute is filled to hear him tell stories,—very much to the point, most of them, but rather too abundant in proportion to the solid scriptural discourse, like that which constitutes Mr. Moody's power and attraction.

Baltimore has suffered recently from the hard times, and has no Centennial to help out her fortunes; but there is a good deal of solid wealth hereabouts, and if the city can clasp hands with Chicago in the firm grip of business fraternity it will be a good thing for both.

Caftagoan.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE HENRY CONGREGATION WILL NOT FORSAKE MR. GLENDENNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PEORIA, Ill., May 14.—The Committee appoint ed to visit the Henry Church, inform them of the irregularity of their proceeding, and ask them to discontinue their connection with the them to discontinue their connection with the Rev. J. S. Glerdenning, performed that duty Saturday. The session were gathered together, the Committee showed the object of their visit, and made the request as designated by the Presbytery. After two hours' debate the session came to a conclusion that they would not accede to the request of the Presdytery, but that they would continue their connection with Glendenning. They further refused to receive the supplies given them.

CATHOLIC CONFIRMATION.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—Two hundred and fity Catholic children were confirmed by Bishop Foley, of Chicago.

MINNESOTA WHISKY WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Patt., Minn., May 13.—The Municipal
Court has granted a stay of proceedings in the
numerous suits against liquor-dealers for the
payment of the Incbriste Asylum tax, pending
appeal to the Supreme Court in a case already deappeal to the Supreme Court in a case already de-cided in the lower court. The liquor-seller cided in the lower court. The liquor-sellers throughout the State have organized to resist payment, being advised by attorneys that the tax is unconstitutional, as was decided by the Ramsey District Court, although said decision was reversed by the Supreme Court. The claim is that the case was not then properly presented to the Supreme Court. The liquor-dealers' organization is also understood to purpose electing a Legislature which will repeal the Inebriate Asylum law.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch from Vic-toria says the estimates for the current year, laid before the House last night, anticipate a revenue of \$384,000, an increase of \$35,000 over last year The expenditures are estimated at \$40,000 below last year's. The Government expects to raise \$87,000 from road tolls, school, real estate, personal property, and income taxes, now imposed for the first time. In addition to the regular revenue it is proposed to raise \$350,000 by a loan. Consideration of the estimates comes up Monday.

DISGUSTED COLONISTS.

OISGUSTED COLUMNSTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, says forty-five of Cozzens' Boston Colony have arrived at the San Francisco Mountains. Many have abandoned that locality, and come to Prescott seeking employment. They are indignant, and represent the whole colony as dis-appointed, and will advise their friends to stay at home and disregard the glowing accounts of Judge Cozzens and his agents.

DO A LITTLE "SHOPPING" WHEN YOU want furniture. The prices of all dealers are not the same on same furniture. We are anxious you should "shop," and will abide results. Holton & Hildreth, 225 and 227 State-st.

THE COURTS.

Mr. Osterberg, of the Rockford Road, Comes Out Ahead.

An Attempt to Revive the Scavenger Contract ... New Suits.

Judge Drummond entered an order Saturday directing the supplemental bill of Miss Hooper and the petition of T. J. Robinson to stand as an original bill and petition on their filing bond as in the case of original suits, which they have not yet done, on the entry by Heymann Osterberg of his appearance to the same.

The Master in Chancery also filed his report, see follows:

as follows:
That from an examination of the said reports of said purchaser and the Auditor, and from their testimony taken as aforesaid and comparison of the documents with the vonchers and other evidences produced in support thereof, I find that the said reports and accounts are correct, and respectfully recommend that an order be entered herein confirming and allowing the same.

He, however, further stated that objections had been made to such items of the accounts as were supported by the vouchers of Osterberg

He, however, further stated that objections had been made to such items of the accounts as were supported by the vouchers of Osterberg alone, or such as had no vouchers whatever. These objections will probably be argued this week before Judge Drummond.

An error was made in Friday's issue in stating that the examination was to be continued Tuesday, as it was concluded Friday; and also in alleging that the counsel of Osterberg had objected to the making of a deed to him as Trustee. They objected to the deed being made to him as Trustee of the bondholders, as in that case it would require a ratification of his acts by every bondholder. They had no objection to his being made naked trustee.

It seemed, from the amicable way in which the injunction was granted against the scavenger contract fraud's few days ago, that there would be no further trouble about it, but it refuses te down, and the contractors, Dunne & Scanlon, have taken by the contest. Theselli, it will be remembered, was fled by M. F. Toley, a tax-payer and well-known lawyer, against the Board of Health and the City Council to prevent them from awarding the scavenger contract of the city to Dunne & Scanlon for about \$38,000, when another responsible bidder had effered to do the same work for about \$14,000. Mr. Tuthill appeared on behalf of the defendants and consented to an injunction, stating that the allegations of the bill were substantially true, and that the interests of the city din not demand that the contract should be carried out.

Saturday afternoon Judge Scates and Mr. Hynes, on behalf of Dunne & Scanlon, made an application to Judge Farwell to discharge the injunction. They claimed that the bill did not show any frand on the part of the Board of Health, that the Board of Health were acting in the proper discharge of their duties, discretion as to making the contract being vested in them, and that a court of equity, as had recently been decided by the Supreme Court, would not interfere with the acts of a municipal or legislative body when th

DIVORCES.

Laura E. Bukley filed a bill for a divorce from the divorce from the ground of the country of the ground of the groun

her husband, John W. Bukiey, on the ground of desertion.

Hoster Hendricks also filed a bill charging her husband, Ransler Hendricks, with desertion and drunkenness, and asking for like relief.

ITEMS.

In the case of Hart vs. The Globe Insurance Company, an order was made by Judge Blodgett Saturday commanding the Insurance Company to make a statement under oath of the assets of the Company to the Receiver.

In the case of Rumsey vs. The City, before Judge Rogers Saturday, the motion for new trial was overruled, and judgment entered for \$22,000. An appeal was taken.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

appeal was taken.

S. D. Thornton began a suit for \$2,800 against the Township of Ohio, Bureau County.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Milo H. Aspinwali, a dentist of the southwest corner of State and Washington streets, filed a voluntary petition yesterday. His debts, all unsecured, amount to \$4,803.18. The assets consist of his interest with M. B. Cleveland in their joint offices, the value of which is not known. His office furniture, tools, and clothing are claimed to be exempt. Reference to Register Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of Croft Brothers, and was appointed Assignee of John B. Corlies. Coriles. assignee will be chosen this morning for George B. Dunuan A discharge was issued to William B. Howard. In the case of A. L. Hunt et al., a composition meeting will be held May 30 before Register Hibbard.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

F. E. T. Heimholz et al. sued Franklin H. and
Charles L. Beckwith for \$5,000. Orin D. Stafin began a sait in replevin against L. N. Boldenwick, W. C. Dow, and George A. Lewis, to recover some furniture and bedding, etc., at Nos. 251 and 253 Clark street, valued at \$2,500.

\$2,500.

JUDGE GARY—373, 374,465, 466, 467, 468, 470
to 485, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 2,769 and 2,363.

JUDGE BOOTH—316, 318 to 330, inclusive, except

323.
JUDOE MCALLISTER—Set cases 3, 107 and 3, 109, and Nos. 506 to 510, 510½, 510½, 511 to 525, inclusive, of Judge Rogers calendar.
JUDOE FARWELL—Set cases 1, 031 and 1, 161.
JUDOE WILLIAMS—Drexel vs. Vail on trial.
JUDOMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. W. Atkinson vs. Charles S. Burdick, \$425, 20. —J. B. Quinn vs. Anthony Snigwald and Henry C. Parrott, \$447, 82.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAJR, By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—May 14, at 10:30 a. m., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. E. M. Alexander, aged 65 years.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, F. H. Stewart, 1327 Indiana-av., at 2 p. m., the 15th inst, by carriages to Graceland.

25 Ogdensburg, N. Y., papers please copy.
LYNDALL—On Saturday, May 13, at Wood's Hotel, J. Brady Lyndall, of Lewisburg, Pa. Remains forwarded to his home.

SCUDDER—At his residence, 106 Pine at May SCUDDER—At his residence, 106 Pine st., May 14, 1878, William M. Scudder. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. TURST & BRADLRY MANUFACTURING COMPA-ny-Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Sulky lay Rakes, and R. R. Scrapers. 57 to 63 North Dea-slaines 45.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av

TUESDAY, MAY 16. . Regular Auction Trade Sale of Dry Goods.

arasols.
Handsome Spring Styles All-Wool Shawls.
Full line Fine Black Alpacas.
Custom-made Clothing in Men's, Boys', and Custom-made Clothing in Men's, Boys', and Youths' Wear. Full lines Table Linens, Towels, and Handker-

Hamburgs, Ruchings, Flowers, and Ribbons.
Dress Plaids, Poplins, Ginghams, Shirtings, &c.
Hats and Caps, embracing full lines Linen and
traw Goods.
New line Silver-Plated Goods and Cutlery.
Nice line Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Pomades, &c.
Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Cheviots, Jeans,

Kid Gloves, Suspenders, Furnishing Goods, Kid Gloves, Sc. RPRTS!
Something entirely new in this department. All new and handsome styles in this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

211 HOYNE STREET,
Near corner Van Buren, on Tuesday, May 16, at
10 o'clock, genteel furnished house, parlor and
chamber sets, beds and bedding, tables, rockers,
chairs, Brussels and wol carpets, mirrors, China,
glass, and plated ware, cook and parlor stoves.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. We Shall Offer on Wednesday, the 17th, at 9:30

a. m. sharp, a Full and Desirable Line of

In great variety, including
ROCHESTER, UTICA, PHILADELPHIA
AND NEW YORK CITY GOODS. Also a line of Misses' and Children's Col'd Button and Polish. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wahash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On THURSDAY, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall close out an immense stock of Househo Furniture. Chamber Sets, with dressing Case Parlor Suits in every style, Hall Trees, Marble-Ty Tubles, What-Not, Walnut Wardrobes, Bool Cases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Extensis Tables, Mattresses, Springs, Walnut Bendates and Bureaus, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Parland Office Desks, Plated and Walnut Show-Case Carpets, Oil-Cloth, etc.

At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses,

At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses,

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

200 High-Class Modern

From the New York Art Empor

Our instructions are peremptory to sell without LIMIT or RESERVATION for the benefit of the several artists. The Paintings are all elegantly mounted. Among this fine collection will be found choice examples from the following eminent art.

Sourfelt, Wiendenbach, Wild,
And 100 others of equal eminence.
Now on exhibition, and catalogues ready Will be peremptorily sold at Auction on Monday Afternoon, May 15, at 21-2 o'clock, and Tuesday Morning. May 16, at 101-2 o'clock, and Afternoon at 21-2 o'clock, at our spacious Salesrooms,

84 & 86 Randolph-st

SEWING MACHINES AT AUCTION, HONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT STORE 220 NORTH-AV. 35 second-hand Sewing Machines. All the popular makers. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

DIAMONDS: DIAMONDS!

\$50,000

Diamonds at Auction BY CATALOGUE, AT A. H. MILLER'S

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE, 61 Washington-st., Wednesday Morning,

May 17, at 11 o'clock. The Catalogue comists of OVER 100 DIFFERENT LOTS.

Including some very fine SOLITAIRES weighing from 1/2 to 8 carsts. Elegant Cluster Rings and Pins, Ladies Ear Rings, Gentlemen's Studs, Pins, &c., &c.; the whole collection forming the finest display ever shown in this city. On exhibition Wednesday Morning.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES, Exquisitely set with Diamonds. A fine line GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,

Of the most celebrated Foreign and American Ma-kers.

Regular Sales at Auction daily at 10:30 a. m.;
2:30 p. m. Tuesday and Saturday evenings at 7:30.

ELISON, rumEKU: c.o., Auctioneess.

Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE Tuesday Morning, May 15, at 10 o'clock, Pianos Organs, Melodeons, Fine-Oll Paintings, &c., at our Salesroom, 118 and 120 Wabssh-av.

1 Pianoforte by A. W. Ladd & Co., full round cass.
1 Pianoforte by Hazleton & Co., front round cass.
1 Pianoforte by New York Piano Cd., front round

case.

1 Pianoforte by W. W. Kimball, front round case.

1 Pianoforte by G. D. Pease & Co., front round case.

1 Pianoforte by Grand Union Co., front round case.

1 Pianoforte, upright, Newton & Co.

1 Pianoforte, upright, Newton & Co.

1 Parlor Organ, Williams & Eaton, 5 stops.

1 Parlor Organ, Williams & Eaton, 6 stops. Parlor Organ, Williams & Enton, 5 octave.

Melodeon, G. A. Prince & Co., 5 octave.

Also 50 Fine Oil Paintings and Chromos.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctloneers.

BUTTER'S & CO.'S REGULAR SALE, Wednesday Morning, May 17, at 9:30 o'clock, At 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st. 200 PACKAGES ASSORTED GLASSWARE

WHITE GRANITE WARE. In Fackages and Open Lots.
Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Carpets, Fine Table Cullery. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. ALSO STRAW GOODS, THURSDAY MORNING, May 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

COLLECTION OF Fine Steel Engravings, Water Colors, and Paintings, at Auction,

Friday morning, May 19, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Aoune, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. A very choice selection of fine Steel Engravings, in elaborate French Winnt, Maple, and Ash Frames, with French Plate-Gass. Very fine Water Colora, richly framed; a collection of Modern Oil Psintings. The above Engravings have been selected with great care, and are without exception the finest ever offered at auction in Chicago.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE. Saturda; May 20, 9:30 o'clock a. m., at the slesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash av.,
FURNITURE.

Fy S. N. FOWLER & CO., Auctoneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st. Chattel Mortgage Sale, MONDAY, May 15, at 11 a. m., at No. 683 South Stat's at. Parior, Chamber, and Dining-room Furnitive, Bedding and Beds, Carpets, new Sewing Madine, new Cook Stoves, 200 volumes valuable Boks, 1 Eng. Lever Watch, 1 Ladies' Gold Watch. At12 m. prompt, an Open Buggy, silver-plated, era fine finish, cost \$300 to manufacture.

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THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before May 20, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estats Taxes for the year 1876 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and will issue youthers therefor which may be used at once, of beld until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.

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The Annual Meeting of the Stockis Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. election of Directors, pursuant to it transaction of such other business as fore them, will be held at the office of in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday of June next, at 11 o'clock a m. JOHN F. TRACY, R. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN The Assumal Meeting of the Stock Bondholders of this Company, for the Directors, pursuant to law, and for the of other business, will be held at the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the mert, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will anthenticate their by presenting their voting bonds at the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., New Yest uniting, on or before the let of May particularly in the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., New Yest uniting, on or before the let of May particularly in the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., New Yest uniting, on or before the let of May particularly in the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., New Yest uniting, on or before the let of May particularly in the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., New Yest uniting, on or before the let of May particularly in the Company.

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